

May 3, 1941

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TEN CENTS
VOL. 56, NO. 35

MAY 10
TORONTO, 1941

WINNING 7-4 THE 5TH GAME OF A 5-GAME SERIES AGAINST MONTREAL ROYALS, WINNIPEG RANGERS LAST WEEK COPPED THE JUNIOR DOMINION HOCKEY TITLE. SEE PAGE 5.

AMERICANS engaged in the difficult task of persuading their fellow-Americans to some radical change of attitude on some fundamental question are apt to use figures of speech which sound differently outside of the United States. Mr. Taft lost reciprocity because his description of Canada as an "adjunct" sounded so differently to Canadians from the way he intended it to sound to recalcitrant American Senators. Mr. Eliot Janeway, in an article in the current *Life* which is clearly intended to persuade reluctant Americans that they really ought to get into this war, describes Great Britain as now "becoming our 49th State," and the immediate reaction in Canada is exactly the same as to the "adjunct" of 1911. But Mr. Taft meant no harm to Canada when he talked of her as an adjunct, and Mr. Janeway—whose voice we suspect comes from a place almost as near the heart of the White House as Mr. Taft's did—means no harm to Britain when he makes her an American State. He is not contemplating the administration of her affairs from Washington; he is merely recognizing the fact that the German attack upon Britain is in all intents and purposes an attack upon the United States—upon the 49th State, "the one which happens to be on the firing line." He is not a Union Now propagandist.

There are other points in Mr. Janeway's article which will irritate Canadians, and Mr. Wilson Woodside deals faithfully with them on another page of this issue. But the importance of his article is in the main points which it seeks to drive home to the ordinary American to whom it is directed, and that importance is very great. For what Mr. Janeway is doing is unfurling a banner for Americans to fight under, a banner under which they can feel that they are fighting for a great cause and can expect the sympathy and active support of other nations. This banner is to be the Four Freedoms of the great January speech of President Roosevelt: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear. This banner is to fly aloft in the face of the swastika banner with its empty motto of a New Order of which we know nothing save that it is based on hatred of the Jews, hatred of the churches, hatred of freedom, hatred of brotherly love and good-neighbourly tolerance. He wants the democracies to fight an ideological war against the eminently ideological fifth columns of Herr Hitler, and he is absolutely right. But this right desire leads him to make the wrong and silly remark

that the present war is not a military war, which is true only in the sense that ideological forces will determine the array of military forces in the long run.

An ideology takes hold only when it is embodied in a personality, and Mr. Janeway sees Mr. Roosevelt as the ideal embodiment, and again he is right; but again this right view leads him to the error of belittling Mr. Churchill and Mr. Mackenzie King, neither of whom will be a rival candidate for the messiahship when Mr. Roosevelt is ready to take it. But these things should be regarded by Canadians as minor matters in a piece of pleading which will inevitably make a terrific impact upon the mind and spirit of North America. There is only one difficulty. The American people provided a messiah in 1918 in exactly the same manner as is now proposed, and in the very middle of his job they cancelled his messiahship and prevented him from functioning. What assurance can Mr. Janeway give the world that this will not happen again?

A banner must have an army. A leader needs men to lead. An ideology must have the

power, not necessarily to impose itself by force, but at least to prevent rival ideologies from ousting it by force. All these things the United States can give. Will they give them?

The Stopping of Strikes

THAT the Canadian government has undertaken to prevent stoppage of work in industries with war contracts, by enforcing the terms of employment recommended by its conciliation boards, is satisfactory. Whether one approves of the terms recommended in a particular case does not greatly matter. Even the judgments of the regular courts are seldom approved by everybody, but they are accepted because they are judgments. In the Hamilton case it is to be remembered that the conciliation board did not know that its decision was to be made compulsory, and might have been a little more careful if it had.

That the Canadian government has refused to prevent stoppage of work in industries not directly engaged upon war contracts is simply

preposterous. Such industries may be, and in many cases actually are, just as vital to the war effort as the war-contract industries. We would much rather see a stoppage of work in an industry making brass hats for major-generals under a government order than in an industry making castings for a gun plant but without any direct relations with the government.

Decision to prevent stoppage of work in any industry, war contract or no war contract, by making the existing terms of employment binding until a conciliation board has passed upon any application to vary them, and making the board's terms binding thereafter, is the only means of ensuring full industrial effort. Workers can be compelled to work, in the sense that they can be prohibited from uniting to abstain from work; but they cannot be compelled to work on terms settled by nobody but the employer. Employers can be compelled to maintain employment, but they cannot be compelled to maintain employment on terms dictated by nobody except the employees. If there is to be compulsion there must be an authority to decide the terms that are to be enforced. When they have been decided, they must be enforced.

Soldiers' Transportation

WE HAVE never yet seen a frank statement of the reasons which have impelled the Canadian Government to adopt the policy of refusing to provide transportation on the railways for members of His Majesty's Canadian forces on leave from their establishments. The reason customarily advanced in debate, namely that the troops do not really want to be "pampered and coddled" and that the government therefore does not intend to pamper and coddle them, is obviously pure rhetoric. There is nothing of an essentially pampering nature about providing a soldier with the means to get from his establishment to a place where he can spend his leave with friends or relatives; and if the government should decide to reverse its policy the change would be defended next day with exactly the same sort of rhetoric to the effect that a grateful nation must do all that it can in reason to help its soldiers to live a civilized and comfortable life when on leave.

The one inescapable truth that we can see about the whole business is that so long as there is no transportation no military auth-

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Nazis Remove Sarajevo Tablet Commemorating the Murder Which Started World War I

EARLY in July, 1914, as the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, motored from manoeuvres to a gala lunch in the mud-caked, primitive village of Sarajevo, Bosnia, Gavrilo Princip, a Serb-inspired Slav, leaped on the running board of the car, shot and fatally wounded the Archduke and his wife.

The shots were to ring in the ears of the world for four long bloody years, for they precipitated the Great War. On July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia and one day later began the bombardment of Belgrade. Soon the whole world was sucked into the maelstrom.

Sarajevo today is a part of German-conquered Yugoslavia. And the Serbs are proud of Gavrilo Princip. They have made him a national hero and erected a monument

to him, though his act indirectly cost the lives of some 20,000,000 human beings. A memorial tablet was erected on the spot where Franz Ferdinand was murdered.

Some four weeks ago, Adolph Hitler's armies started a push through Yugoslavia and Greece which was to end, three weeks later, in their complete mastery of the Balkans.

Last week, while a military band played, the Germans removed the tablet in Sarajevo commemorating the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. To war-mad Germany it is a souvenir to be added to the railroad car in which the 1918 Armistice was signed.

But guilt for two catastrophic world wars cannot be wiped out by removal of a weather-worn bronze plaque in a Balkan town.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Real Voice From France

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE attached is a copy of a letter received today from a friend who lives in the occupied zone of France. He is a plain citizen and cannot possibly have read Chéradame's "Defence of America," though some of his phrases seem almost to have been taken from that book. He is not wailing. He knows that the voice of a defeated nation must be stifled. He even argues against American supplies being sent to France, unless with the most rigid precautions against their going to the enemy. His confidence in Britain is unbounded.

But he tells why the French masses are suffering more than they might. It is because France refused to surrender the fleet, to turn against England, to give up Bizerte, to sacrifice the honor of France.

Those who, far away from the power of Hitler, criticize actions which they fear may have a bad effect upon our war should try to avoid inconsistent accusations which would wound the soul of a man like my friend far more than any enemy exactions.

Toronto, Ont. FRIEND OF FRANCE.

(Translation)

"We are in the eighth month of the occupation, and of the resistance of our entire population to the efforts of the oppressor, who is in truth an oppressor as I shall show you. We are severely rationed as to food, and really indispensable elements are often lacking. Bread 10 ounces a day, meat 2 ounces when procurable, fats practically none, soap, oil, etc., better not spoken about. This is due to the requisitions, or pillages, of the Boches. Their thefts of foodstuffs under the name of requisitions, continuous during the eight months, become daily more intolerable. Every week the smallest commune must furnish a count of cattle and swine often exceeding the total possessions of the farmers. As for prices, a cow is worth ten to twelve thousand francs, the Boche pays 700, thus ruining the farmer who cannot replace his stock. All that the army of occupation does not eat goes to Germany. Even in the unoccupied area, Boche commissions take possession of all the animals, by authority or by threats. In November two-thirds of the apple crop of . . . was transported to Germany, and then a small part of it was sent to Paris to give the impression that they were revictualling France. Not content with stealing for the troops, they send their families into France, provided with food cards which enable them to buy anything, thus depriving the French population of their own food.

"You will understand all this when you remember that Marshal Pétain has resolutely refused the collaboration which Hitler desired, namely the French army against England. He consented to a collaboration within the limits of honor and dignity, that is to say limited to indispensable economic exchanges. The Germans have applied in return the most brutal repression, using all possible means to compel France to submit, by ruining her first and then starving her. For the Germans aim at the extinction of the French race.

"Here are some proofs: The German army had lent to farmers many horses stolen from emigrant populations or taken from the French army, for they were unable to feed them during the winter; and they promised ultimately to sell them. They are now gathering them up, just as they are needed for cultivation, and scarcely one-third of the land in this region can be seeded.

"But despite our moral sufferings and material privations, you may say to the people of Canada and of the United States that our morale is high and indestructible, except for a very small number of traitors. Say

also that hate for the Boche has never been greater, nor good feeling for the British Empire more lively.

"Do the people of North America understand the meaning of a Europe organized on the ideas of Hitler? That it will be a continent opposing itself to your continent in every respect? That your industry could find no outlet here, your machinery would be replaced by German machinery, your cotton by German organized African cotton? France, deprived of two-thirds of its metallurgical industry, is to become a people of farmers to nourish Germany. Every day we find new evidences of the effort to make this plan effective before Germany can be compelled to surrender.

"France, be sure, has pulled herself together under the aegis of the Marshal. She is with him heart and soul, against all traitors of the Laval persuasion. We are obliged to accept certain contacts with the Boches in order that France may be spared worse things, and this is what the Marshal tells us, without telling us in so many words. We unanimously reject the idea of 'collaboration' as Germany desires it, but for the moment, in order to survive, we must have the means of working, and we are for the time being dependent for these upon Germany. Our spiritual resurrection is going on day by day, and the world will some day be surprised at what France will have been able to do after so great a disaster.

"The American government must understand that unless all supplies sent to France are reserved exclusively, and under American control, for the French population, to the exclusion of Germans both military and civilian, we shall receive nothing or only the barest minimum of whatever is sent to us. The picture of our state which is presented to the Americans is not the true one. We suffer physically but we can endure it; what crushes us is the misery in our hearts. Do what you can to make the world understand the real anguish of France, the gag that prevents her from crying the truth aloud to the world, the radio and the post office and the poster all in the hands of Germany, all trying to bring us to our knees, to poison the soul of France with German lies. Yet I declare to all that we are ready to endure any blockade, any privations, rather than accept the fate of losing in the long run what is dearer to us than life—our position as a free people."

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and
Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and
Newfoundland, \$5.00 per year, \$5.00 for two
years, \$7.00 for three years; all other parts
of the British Empire, \$3.00 per year; all
other countries, \$4.00 per year.
Single copies 10c.

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No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD
STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: New Birk's Bldg.
NEW YORK: Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - - - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - - - - - Assistant Business Manager
J. E. Foy - - - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 56, No. 35 Whole No. 2515

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

only has to worry about who should get it and who shouldn't; nobody has to draw up any rules, and nobody has to use his brains applying those rules to individual cases. But as an argument for maintaining the refusal to grant transportation this is not nearly good enough. If it would be a good thing to provide transportation, the country has a right to demand of its military authorities that they should have brains enough to draw up a workable set of rules, and of the officers in charge of camps that they should have brains enough to make those rules work. In Great Britain, where the relative shortness of distances and lowness of fares makes the

SHEPHERD'S HEY

HERE'S music that shall loose the golden
braids
And smooth-coiled knot; flush deeper pink the
cheek;
Quickened the heart beats till the dancers speak
With scarce a whispered word in this green
glade
Of oaks. Now then, ye lads whose sportive
shoon
Are buckled with a rose or gilly flower,
Here's music like wild honey, here's the moon,
A bright wick lighting the midsummer hour.
And you, shy minxes, with your linked round
arms,
Your artless glances and your pretty ways,
Forget all mindful care and coy alarms
For gossams sprigged and broderie anglaise;
Here's music that's so jocund and so sweet
Low on the poppies dance amongst the wheat.

LORNA A. PRATT.

problem much less acute, the policy is far more generous, and both free transportation and half-fare certificates are given out under rules which seem to work with very little difficulty. Even if the Canadian practice were based upon the British, we should still be inclined to question its suitability for this country, on the ground that both geographical and social conditions are very different here, not to mention the fact that the railways are capable of carrying a considerable increase of passenger traffic with little or no addition to their expenditure. But apparently the Canadian practice is not the result of emulation of Great Britain; it is probably the result rather of the inertia of a High Commission which has been entirely unaccustomed to dealing with a standing army of persons who are not professional soldiers, and has never bothered to devise policies for the management of such an army.

The Ilsley Budget

MR. ILSLEY'S task with his 1941 Budget could have been easier if Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Pattullo had not made it impossible to arrive beforehand at the mutual understanding about provincial and federal taxation which is being rapidly arrived at now that the Dominion's policy has been announced. On the other hand it would have been more difficult if in the interval since the Ottawa Conference fiasco there had not been so many evidences of the immense improvement in provincial finances resulting from the Dominion's war expenditures. There is now no need, and no excuse, for provincial treasurers to beat their breasts and swear that they cannot be deprived of even the tiniest fraction of the taxing power which the B.N.A. Act so generously gave them. But however easy or difficult the task and it cannot have been far short of the most difficult that any Finance Minister has ever had to face save for the one mitigating factor of public willingness to be taxed. It was performed by Mr. Ilsley in a manner which has earned him universal commendation. We should perhaps except Mr. Church, the Cassandra of the House of Commons, who was moved to make the two following interjections: "There is not much sunshine in that. It means the doom of all private enterprise;" and "We are a totalitarian state now."

These comments are interesting, because they proceed from one who began his career as an elected representative of the people



KNITTING FOR THE TROOPS

forty-two years ago, in the Toronto School Board, and who is in many ways an admirable example of the philosophy of the great majority of Canadians during the first quarter of this century. But for many years now the world has been getting farther and farther away from what Mr. Church wants it to be; and it is hardly possible to believe that even if the Canadian House of Commons had listened to Mr. Church's warnings it could have been prevented from doing so. It is now so far away that Mr. Church sounds at times like a voice from another planet, or at least another century. Yet what he says is not wholly untrue.

Very few of us in Canada today want to be totalitarian. Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Ilsley are about as little like so many Hitlers and Goebbelses and Goerings as any three men you would find anywhere in the world. But they have had to clothe themselves, and the people of Canada without reluctance have clothed them, with enormous powers just because we prefer to have a moderate and Canadian totalitarianism which we can get rid of after the war, rather than a complete and German totalitarianism which is imposed by a victorious enemy and which we should never be able to get rid of. Nevertheless it is well to be reminded that what we have, and welcome, today is certainly a degree of totalitarianism, and we must be on our guard that the powers which it creates remain in the hands of men whose principles are fundamentally democratic, and who will not try to maintain and strengthen their totalitarianism after the wartime necessity for it has passed away.

Not So Unemployable

MR. BEVIN in an address delivered before a body of Canadian troops in England and now being heard of in Canada by way of the letters of Canadian soldiers is said to have made a statement which is one of the most heartening that we have heard for some time. Several scores of thousands of the so-called "unemployables" of Great Britain, those who have been out of work for four, five and six years on end, and whom the psychologists and labor experts had given up as hopeless, have been taken into industry in recent months on a condition imposed by Mr. Bevin himself, namely that they be given eight weeks each in which to show whether they could make themselves useful or not. As a result of this condition, Mr. Bevin is reported to have said, less than five per cent of the "unemployables" failed to make good within the specified time.

This whole problem is one for which a solution cannot be found without the whole-hearted co-operation of industry and government.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.

You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.

THE PASSING SHOW

FIFTEEN airmen from St. Thomas were ordered to Brandon, Man., but ended up in Brantford, Ont. The error is said to have been detected by an enterprising member of the group who noticed that they hadn't passed through Winnipeg on the way.

The newspapers are full of the German pincers these days. But what about the British monkeywrench?

Perhaps Lindbergh would send back that medal he permitted Hitler to hang around his neck, if it weren't for the prohibitive freight rate on millstones.

Some observers believe that Hitler intends to strike at West Africa soon. We have noticed that his attitude has become increasingly Senegalese of late.

Bones are being collected by salvage organizations across Canada. No doubt many people will seize the opportunity to get rid of the skeleton in the closet.

The Nazis have now landed twelve thousand troops in Finland. We wonder when someone is going to tell Hitler about Portugal.

The Soviet has announced its intention of keeping its powder dry. They're probably planning to throw it in somebody's eyes.

SUMMER HATS

Summer hats are rather nice;
Summer hats are nifty.
Summer hats and some are not
Call it fifty fifty.

W.B.B.

The Premier of Iraq is reported to have issued an appeal for Nazi help. Can he have noticed how adept the Nazis are at helping themselves?

The new Quebec liquor law forbids advertisers to claim that alcohol is beneficial to health. But we suppose that men will still be allowed to tell it to their wives.

The Free French have named May 11 a national day of silence. This is one case where silence won't mean consent.

Malcolm MacDonald's press conference at the British Embassy on Friday was devoted largely to correcting American impressions of Canada's war effort. The High Commissioner gave reporters a glowing picture of the Dominion's part in the struggle. O well, Canadians have told the Americans some nice things about Britain, so that's all right.

A lady has been found in the United States who has never heard of Adolf Hitler. The problem now is: Who is going to break the bad news?

REVENGE

Insult me, mistreat me,
Till I weep, till I grovel
I'll do you up brown
In my very first novel.

JOYCE MARSHALL

Herr Hitler on Saturday defied "any coalition." He can't have heard about Mr. Bracken.

German losses in the Balkans, Hitler assures the world, were remarkably light. May be the peculiar Nazi war technique involves a certain amount of "shamming dead" in order to confuse neutral observers.

The citizens of Bagdad, we hear, are well prepared for air-raids. They have been expecting the flying carpets overhead for Arabian nights.

Mr. Matsuoka is said to be a remarkable drinker. But think of all the things he has had to swallow in Berlin and Rome.

The war is said to be responsible for vastly increased publication of poetry. It never rains but it pours.



SAM BEATTIE, LEFT, THE PLAN'S FIRST PATIENT: A DAY AFTER HIS FATHER ENROLLED, SAM CUT HIS HAND BADLY. RIGHT: A YOUNGER PATIENT.

Hospital Care For A Two-Cent Stamp A Day

Life is becoming less and less of a gamble.

Our house can burn down and I could still smile, for within a few days a cheque would come to pay for the loss.

I can crash into another man's car and even if it's entirely my fault my public liability clause protects me.

Not only is life becoming less of a gamble, but death could come tomorrow and my dependents wouldn't suffer—that is, financially.

And now comes the Plan for Hospital Care to take the gamble out of an emergency in which surely there should be no gamble—necessary hospital care in time of need. Now, for the first time, factory, shop and office workers can free themselves of the nightmare of hospital bills. No longer need they delay or put off indefinitely much needed hospitalization. Hospital bills that mount up so ominously in time of illness or injury can now be paid in advance for less than the price of a postage stamp a day.

Plan for Hospital Care, announced by the Ontario Hospital Association, permits groups of employed persons to budget for hospital bills (which are always hard to pay) on a basis exemplifying the principle of co-operative self-help without compul-

sion and retaining the values inherent in private medical practice and hospitalization.

No other single development in the history of hospitals on this continent has had so much social and economic significance or provoked so much interest and debate among friends and foes within and without the hospital field. Ten years ago in Toronto, J. F. Kimball of Dallas, Texas, read a paper entitled "Group Hospitalization" before a convention of hospital officials. It described two years' experience of a plan at Baylor University Hospital. Papers and reports of similar developments have blossomed in the records and literature of hospitalization like dandelions on the front lawn, and there are now more than 66 community non-profit hospital service plans, conforming to a mutual approval program, in the United States and Canada.

A Serious Problem

A problem which long has puzzled the hospitals of Canada appears to be near solution, if not actually solved. Hospitalization has never been considered a private commodity to be withheld from persons unable to pay. On the other hand many employed persons of limited means dislike the "means test" for free or part-pay hospitalization, and have made valiant attempts to purchase the care from their own slim resources. Fear of cost has undoubtedly caused many to delay needed hospital care. Delay jeopardized health and resulted in longer periods of hospitalization and increased mortality, not to mention increased costs. How then was the problem to be met? How to ease the burden of payment particularly for the average wage earner, where, with the advance of scientific methods the payment for adequate hospital care is a pressing problem with grave social ramifications? How could immediate hospital care in time of need be more generally and easily available to the average man and woman?

The low-wage earner might, in case of necessity, enter the hospital on one of two conditions: he might become a non-paying patient, in other words a "public charge" or he might incur a burden of debt which, however low the fees might be, would appear to him intolerably heavy. He refused to do either.

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

To-day the low wage earner may receive hospital care with none of the attendant worries about paying for it. He can do it under the Plan for Hospital Care, recently announced by the Ontario Hospital Association.

The cost: the price of a two cent stamp daily; for less than two such stamps the benefits of the plan are extended to his wife and each child under 16 years of age. When he goes to the hospital, his entire bill, up to 21 days, is sent to the Plan.

For it must be remembered that, usually, when incapacitated for work the low-wage earner ceases to be an earner. In most cases, although his expenses are increased, his income ceases until he returns to his job.

On the other hand, it is practically impossible for him to budget against sickness. Even the most provident and thrifty who attempt to do so find, after months or years of pinching and scraping on that account, that the modest bank balance accumulated is urgently needed for some other emergency, and it is when the bank balance has vanished that sickness seems most likely to strike. The average low-wage worker makes no attempt to budget. While he is in ordinary health, the possible need for future hospital care appears too remote to be considered.

Law of Averages

For months a Committee of the Ontario Hospital Association has sought ways and means of giving wage earners a formula for paying their hospital bills—means whereby they would remain self-supporting, by placing hospital service within their reach. The solution was found in an age-old mathematical formula, the application of the law of averages, which is most satisfactory in dealing with hundreds of thousands. The spread of risk is a very broad foundation on which has been erected many an activity of our daily experience. Our postal service is selling

its service at an average cost. Street car fares are figured on the same basis, the average cost of service.

More than 6,000,000 are already safeguarded by the 66 approved plans in Canada and the United States and enrolment is increasing at the rate of over one million a year. One of the first provinces in Canada to benefit by a Plan was Manitoba, where it has been successful.

The Plan is based on co-operation and community effort. Public-spirited citizens who have built and maintained the hospitals as a contribution to public welfare serve without pay on the Administrative Board. Hospitals are paid only when they render service. No canvassers are employed on a commission or contingent basis. The actuarial soundness of the Plan is assured and its "overhead" expenditure rigorously restricted. It deals not in insurance but in service—actual hospital service.

Under its workings, the average man and woman may be assured of hospital care when needed at a cost of less than a two-cent stamp daily. For less than the cost of two such stamps a day the same benefits may be secured for the subscriber, the spouse and all children under 16 years of age.

Choice of Hospital

The low fees payable by subscribers are made possible only by insistence that enrolment be on the group system, that is, as a member of a group at the applicant's place of employment. Once enrolled, the subscriber is entitled, upon the recommendation of his own doctor, to hospital care immediately. He does not have to pay in a specified amount to the Plan, nor does he have to wait any specified length of time before he is eligible for benefits. They commence at once.

Having become a subscriber through a group his fees are deducted automatically from his wages by his employer. Then, when his doctor says "You must go to the hospital", his hospital bill for room, board, general nursing, use of operating room, drugs and medications, dressings, laboratory service, up to 21 days is sent directly to the Plan. He may choose what hospital he will enter and is admitted as a regularly registered patient with the added satisfaction and relief, however, that his

bill will not be a burden. Worry-free, he will recover sooner.

One other thing should be made perfectly clear: that the Plan does not offer financial indemnity against sickness. It deals only in hospital service. The sick worker does not receive a payment in cash. He receives what is more vital in time of emergency and what he has paid for: expert hospital service and nursing as a regularly admitted hospital patient paid for by the Plan, and he receives this no matter how much or how little he has subscribed.

In other areas in which the Plan has been in operation for several years, benefits to subscribers have been increased as compared with those originally offered. In some, subscription rates have been reduced; in others, the period of hospitalization has been extended, and in still others the variety of benefits has been developed to cover other needs.

Prosperity of any individual Plan means, not payment of dividends to stockholders—for there are none—nor financial gain to anyone, but only increased benefits to subscribers.



C. J. Decker, President of the Ontario Hospital Association, and the Chairman of the Board of Administration.

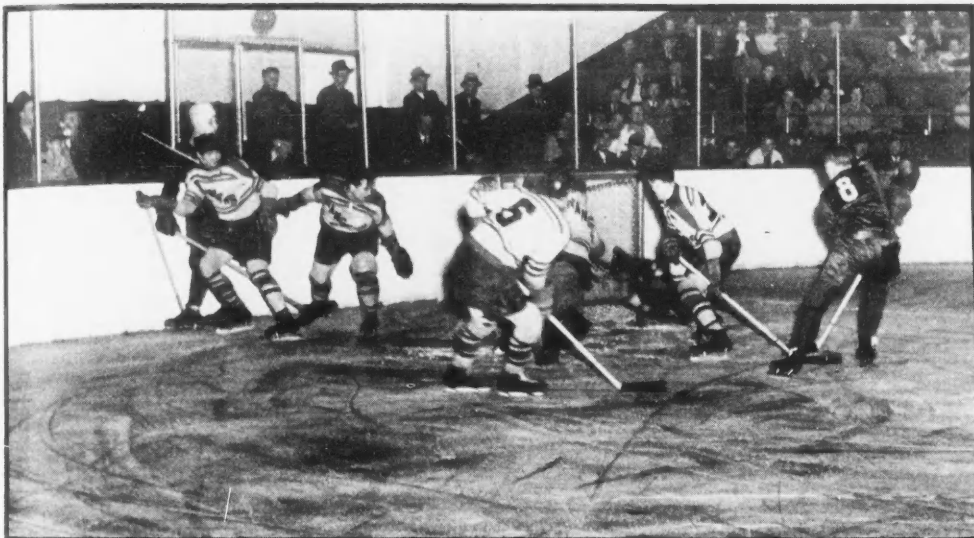


R. Fraser Armstrong, Chairman of the Committee on Prepaid Hospital Care which set up Plan for Hospital Care.

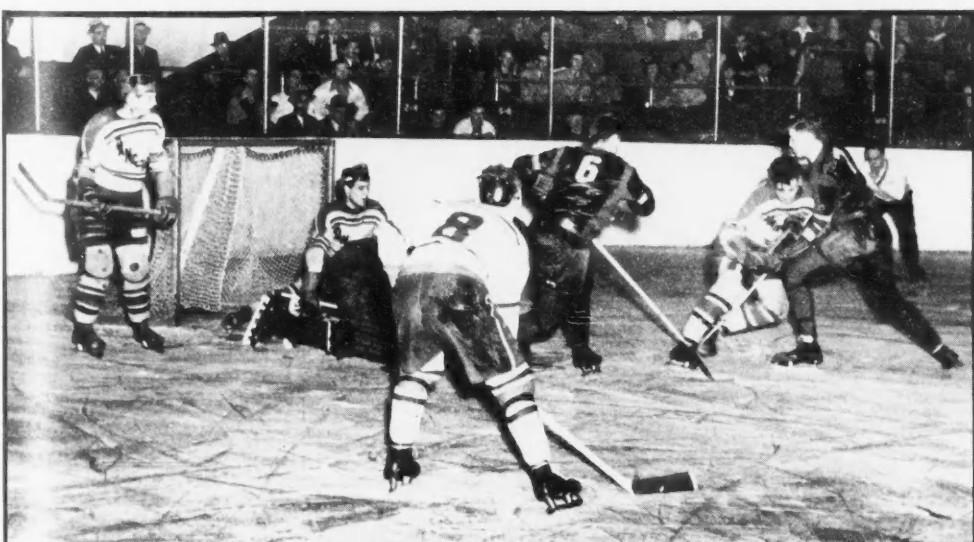
Winnipeg Wins Canadian Junior Hockey Title



The first goal of the deciding game is scored by Robinson of Winnipeg who has skated out of the picture. The time: 9:15. Millar (2) was given an assist on the play.



Montreal's first goal comes at 12:47 in the first period and is scored by Morrison (8). Winnipeg lead 3-1 at the period's end, were never caught by the battling Royals.



Winnipeg's hero goalie Thompson turns aside a Montreal thrust. Montreal dominated the play in the first two periods, but Thompson robbed them of score after score.



There was joy on the Winnipeg bench as the game ended 7-4 in their favor. "Baldy" Northcott, Ranger coach, second from left, seems a little dazed.

THERE were, as usual, a lot of good junior hockey teams around when the 1940-41 season opened last November, teams with just two ambitions: to play hockey and to win the Memorial Cup. In Oshawa the Generals, standing pat with as much of last year's team as the age-limit allowed, looked confidently for their third championship in as many years. In the ranks of the challengers were clubs from Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and dozens of other cities from one coast to the other. No sane person would have bet a plugged nickel on the chances of either Montreal Royals (no Quebec club has ever won the Memorial Cup) or Winnipeg Rangers, two obscure contenders.

Four gruelling months of league play followed and then the teams swung into the play-offs. There, of course, were the Generals and there also, somewhat shamefacedly, were the Royals and Rangers. Generals defeated Toronto's Marlboro Juniors while Royals were eliminating all remaining Eastern competition and Rangers were disposing of Port Arthur. That left Generals and Royals in the East, Rangers and Saskatoon Quakers in the West. While Rangers were apologetically polishing off the Quakers, Royals took the Generals, several aeroplane rides, and some examinations at McGill all at once. Sane folk recalled those plugged nickels with pangs of regret.

The Memorial Cup series opened in Toronto. Royals looked like the favorites, mainly because Eastern fans knew more about them. They had a first-rate goalie, a good defence, and flashy forwards among whom Carragher and Morrison stood out. But Ritchie, the goalie, Morrison, and defenceman Ward were busy with those McGill exams and without them Royals went down, 4-2, in the first game.

The second game was played in Montreal. Royals were back at full strength and took the contest, 5-3. It was the historical first win for a Quebec team in a Dominion final.

Back they went to Toronto. Coach Baldy Northcott of Winnipeg decided that if his sound players couldn't do it maybe his cripples could. He inserted into the lineup one Lou Medynski, who for three weeks had been carrying some eighteen stitches around with him. With the score tied at four-all with less than one minute and a half to play Medynski celebrated his recuperation by netting the winning goal. Another before the bell made it 6-4 and a game up for the Rangers. The title was a game away.

This last-minute stuff seemed to irritate the Royals, who apparently figured they could improve on it. They did, scoring two goals in the last forty-nine seconds at Montreal to win the fourth game, 4-3.

The fifth and deciding game was played at Toronto before roughly 7,000 fans. It was 70 in the shade outside, and more than that inside before the contest was over. The experts were cagey about committing themselves. Royals were faster, a bit trickier. Rangers were heavier, harder to get around, maybe tougher in the stretch.

The first two periods were all Royals, so far as territorial play and shots on goal were concerned. The only reasons Royals weren't leading at the end of this time were some wild shots at the open net, a total lack of cooperation on the part of Ranger goalie Hal Thompson, and incredible sharpshooting by Bill Robinson and Les Hickey on the few occasions when those Ranger forwards got in close.

Going into the third period Royals faced a goal deficit without too much pessimism. They and their supporters figured that the deluge was due. Rangers had to crack under the pressure sooner or later. But Coach Northcott saw the situation in the same light and to prevent the possibility of a crack-up ordered his boys to attack. They attacked for the full twenty minutes. At the nine-minute mark Mortimer scored, at twelve Millar and at seventeen Ballance. Royals fought back gamely against the overwhelming reserve power of the Westerners and in the dying moments the fleet Carragher beat Thompson. But it wasn't quite enough. Rangers were still leading 7-4 as the bell announced a new Memorial Cup champion.

It was a series which in every way maintained the illustrious reputation of its predecessors and when it was over the fans stood up and gave the teams separate and impartial ovations. To pick the individual stars with any degree of fairness would be impossible. Ritchie and Thompson stopped all but the labelled shots. Medynski's hero act was matched by Bud Farmer's appearance in the final game with a broken jaw. Carragher led the scorers with five goals. Hickey and Fabro of Winnipeg had four each. Robinson, Millar, Ballance, and Glover all had three.

And so the Memorial Cup returns to the west. Next year Rangers will grace the unenviable throne of the Champion and Royals will be back in there challenging. Everybody loves a champion, but on the other hand, everybody cheers for the challenger.



And gloom on the Montreal bench at the final bell. Farmer wears a special helmet to shield a broken jaw.



Hugh Millar, Ranger captain, receives Memorial Cup from C.A.H.A. President Dudley.

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We Can't Run Two Armies

BY O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

IF THE present writer and his associates had not been begging for an all-out military effort on the part of Canada from the outbreak of war, to do so now might appear a reflection of the apprehension which is steadily growing in this country. Our Government has taken note of it, as governments will when their safety is affected, but with their customary unreality, merely to make it an excuse for further shadow-boxing. When, tardily and under pressure, our Government declared war, it took pains to make it clear that Canada would fight a war which involved no fighting. Since that time much water has gone over the dam and we are asked to disregard it. There is little profit in recalling it, except to note the aptness of the phrase, since water over the dam turns no turbines. How gladly would we forget the hesitation, subterfuge and muddle of the first eighteen months if we were now assured of resolute action.

Exactly how great is our output of arms. Why cannot Canada be told?

Truth would bring an immediate response in this country of men and money.

We must abandon the idea of having two armies, and concentrate on an effective force for service overseas.

Canada is loyal. The reception given to Their Majesties was not a sham. That loyalty can be translated into action, but only if we are told the truth, and the whole truth. The partial truths we have been given have misled us. Endless tales of contracts let have created an impression of accomplishment.

If there has been failure and disappointment we should know it. Then, by a common effort, we could overcome them. Mr. Howe deludes us with his oft-repeated story of 97,500 automatic arms to be turned out in a single year. Let him tell us instead how many Bren guns were turned out last month and how many this. Colonel Ralston says that equipment is not now our worry. Does he mean that we are making Lee-Enfields at a sufficient rate? Is he prepared to say that one Lee-Enfield has been made since the outbreak of war? If these rifles are available, why are obsolete American rifles so much in evidence? If they are not available, then we have cause to worry. Are the field guns now reported to be issued to the artillery in Canada, modern guns, Canadian made, or are they to be classed with the Avro-Ansons? Are our troops in Canada being fully equipped as was that first division when it went to England? We may be sure the Germans know. It can do no harm to inform Canadians. Have we nothing to worry about in the supply of motor cycles, tanks and universal carriers? While it is true that we, unlike Australia, made little effort to equip ourselves, we will not falter now if we are told the truth. What a tonic that would be! What encouragement in such evidence of a change of heart at Ottawa!

Truth Is The Spur

In spite of Colonel Ralston, equipment must still be our most pressing worry. Equipment must be made and made quickly. The truth will give the needed spur. Men and money we have. An honest statement of our situation will make them available. If the Government can convince the country that the money will be properly expended, this loan and others will be over-subscribed. No decent Canadian will have anything but approval for the increased taxes announced in the new budget. What can we feel, however, when, coincident with the budget announcement, we are told that, not content with failure to raise and equip one army, it is proposed that we have two. The first is to be an army of men who think that Canada is fit to die for. The second is to be a reasonably good facsimile of the first for service in Canada only.

There should be one army and it should be an extremely Active Army. Canada is not defensible with any force that we could raise. If Britain falls, we fall. An army for home defence may contribute to that fall. It will sap the strength of the Overseas Army. It will take men, money and equipment. It will add complication to an already muddled situation. The thirty-day and four-month schemes were bad enough in all conscience, but to immobilize thousands of our young men for duration is madness. It would unnecessarily impede our industrial output; it would be unfair to the voluntary army overseas, and it would add nothing to the safety of the country.

The utter failure of the Reserve Army, as a source of reinforcements, must now be plain to all. It is no longer to be considered as a reserve.

It is to be moved to the sea boards, as an army for Canada's defence, a duty it could never perform. Its failure is so abject that already it is proposed that units of the Third and Fourth Divisions are to be broken up for reinforcements. This did not happen in the Great War until four divisions had gone through the hells of Passchendaele and the Somme. With the announcement of the latest scheme, it is admitted that it never was in fact an effective reserve. The Minister now says that the organized units were, in great part, composed of men unfit for service or of those who, for personal reasons, could not go overseas. It may be nothing more than stupidity that has brought us to this pass, but the Government is not keeping faith with the men who have volunteered. It has gambled, and today is gambling, with the existence of the Empire and of Canada at stake. There must be one army and one type of enlistment from this point on. Battalions of veterans and lower category men can undertake such duties as are necessary in Canada.

Tomorrow Will Be Later

It is late, but, in President Roosevelt's phrase, tomorrow will be later. With common honesty and action substituted for political manoeuvring and misleading propaganda, five divisions might have been ready for the 1941 campaign. What a difference two of them might have made in Libya. The need for men is urgent. It will not be less so in succeeding years. Canada is sound. Men, money and equipment will be found when Canada takes realistic steps to get them. Citizens, committees and white feathers would make no appeal for a forceful government. No revolutionary changes are necessary.

When the Prime Minister, for the sake of euphony we hope, said that a total effort involved every man, woman and child, he went too far. The children may still play happily and with some assurance of security if he will do but a few simple things to meet a fast swelling demand. First, replace the dead wood in the Cabinet with men of action without regard to party. Second, form a War Cabinet of four members without portfolio to co-ordinate our effort and to have authority. Third, reform the Ministry of Munitions and Supply by appointing a director with authority, so that an overworked Minister may not be lost in the intricacies of his own office. Fourth, introduce, and at once, National Service, a positive word, and apply it justly and selectively to all.

Such reforms will lead to others and the world may yet be electrified by the magnificence of our effort. More immediately, the United States may once more see in us the young knight in shining armour and be inspired to take full part in the war which is hers as it is ours.



A bombed out victim in London dons one of the colorful blankets sent by the people of Oklahoma in their effort to aid bomb-blitzed Britons.



"If I had my way..."

"If I had my way, I would write the word 'Insure' over the door of every cottage, and upon the blotting book of every public man; because I am convinced that, for sacrifices that are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophes which otherwise would smash them up for ever. It is our duty to arrest the ghastly waste not merely of human happiness, but of national health and strength which follows when, through the death of the breadwinner, the frail boat in which the fortunes of the family are embarked founders and the women and children are left to struggle helplessly on the dark waters of a friendless world."

— Winston Churchill

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This is a brief biographical sketch of A. V. Alexander, one-time Baptist minister, who is now England's First Lord of the Admiralty. And a good many people, including Winston Churchill, regard him as the best possible man in the post that means a good deal to Englishmen.

Alexander is the man who is responsible for the building of the Leander class cruiser. Today he has gained the highest accolade for a man holding his office: praise from naval officers.

Alexander Rules The King's Navy

BY SYDNEY HAMPDEN

A BROAD-BEAMED, long-striding man, heavy of jowl sits today in the Admiralty as ruler of the King's Navy. He is former Baptist preacher, Albert Victor Alexander, whom many people, including Winston Churchill, regard as being the best possible man in the place that almost counts for most in British hearts. For whatever else may befall us we feel as long as the Empire has the Navy the worst can never happen.

When fifty-six year old Alexander took over the Admiralty close on a year ago, he returned to a Cabinet post which he had filled with distinction in the Labor Government of 1929-31. The story is told that when Ramsay MacDonald was sitting one day in June, 1929, Cabinet-making at his home in Hampstead, he sent for the young Co-operative official, who, without any powerful political backing inside the Labor Party, had won his way to the front rank. After a ten minutes' wait "A.V." entered the library to see another door closing behind a departing colleague, and to hear the resonant voice of his distracted chief declaim: "Well, my dear Alexander, what job do you want? I have had an appalling difficulty satisfying the man who has just gone."

"I don't need a job; I have a job," replied Alexander. Then, after a pause, "You sent for me?"

There followed, in MacDonald's inimitable vein, a long, confused explanation why his visitor should not go to the Board of Trade. The visitor sat silent. Then the embarrassed dispenser of favors inquired: "Do you know anything about ships? Would you go to the Admiralty?"

This story may well be apocryphal. However, whatever the way in which the appointment was made it brought to the Admiralty a man for whom neither patron nor protégé could foresee the consequences—that Alexander would be the first politician of the Left to win public approval as head of a Service Department.

During that term of office he desired an expansion of our cruiser strength within the limits of the London Naval Treaty. He did not stay long enough at the Admiralty to carry through his full policy, but in one vital matter he did get his way.

New Cruiser Class

There was considerable enthusiasm amongst the British leading Naval advisers—an enthusiasm which Alexander shared for the new County class of cruiser. It had strength and endurance. It was, and is, a magnificent all-weather cruiser, admirably suited for keeping the long ocean-lanes free for the British mercantile-marine.

But there were at the Admiralty some younger officers who watched the Germans building their new pocket-battleships. They were keen on the counter-offensive. Alexander heard their views and agreed with them. As a result he modified the County program and forced the building of the Leander program—smaller cruisers with six-inch instead of eight-inch guns, but with double the rate of fire, and with greater powers of manoeuvre. Mrs. Alexander launched the Leander in 1931.

Eight years later, two of her sister ships, Ajax and Achilles, in conjunction with the County cruiser Exeter, destroyed the Graf Spee. Alexander himself returned to the Admiralty in time to rejoice in the victory of another Leander—H.M.A.S. Sydney—over the pride of Mussolini's battle cruiser fleet.

Once Baptist Preacher

Mention has been made that Alexander was once a Baptist preacher. If this suggests a dry, humorless kind of man, then the impression is an erroneous one. For when the First Lord does speak or preach it is with a sense of poetry and a restrained sense of humor.

"A.V."'s political interests and his life-work in the past has been connected with the Co-operative movement. He was, for many years, Secretary of the Co-operative Party. This often brought him into conflict with his present Cabinet colleague, Lord Beaverbrook. The story goes that when they met at their first Cabinet meeting, Beaverbrook held out his hand to the First Lord, saying: "My finest political Aunt Sally! For years controversy about you has increased my newspaper sales." Whereat Alexander, seizing his hand, replied: "My best commercial traveler! Every time you attacked me you brought hundreds of new customers to the Co-ops!"

Alexander has represented Hillsborough, Sheffield, since 1922. He has done his full share of talking in the House of Commons, chiefly in connection with the Co-operative movement. In private life he is a man devoid of affectation. He likes a good meal, a good book, a good laugh, a lively football match (especially if Chelsea is on the winning side!).

He is fond of singing, accompanying himself on the piano. He has a good, strong voice and likes to use it in company. His repertoire of songs includes all the popular ones sung during the last forty years.

In the last war he was a captain in

the Army, and was taught the value of physical discipline in the Artists' Rifles. Today he fuses a boyish enthusiasm in a ferocity of purpose which is placing him in the Churchill class as a First Lord. To earn such praise from Naval officers is the highest form of commendation one can give him.

Incidentally, the man who preceded the First Lord out of Ramsay MacDonald's library in 1929 was Sir Oswald Mosley.



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NEXT time you meet a person who laughs at vitamins, look closely. Better, take a candid camera snap of that laugh. Five years from now the smart toothsome grin will be the kind that's made in a cement-mixer, and goes to bed at night in a glass of water. Vitamins you can smile with, but not at. Science is now so sure of this that arguing will get you nowhere except to the dentist's, for a fitting.

The cause of tooth decay has been hotly debated and desperately researched for twenty years. No less than five principal schools of thought battled for dental honors. With the dust of this clinical scrimmage clearing away at last, the vitamin flag is flying highest. Mouth health for the majority seems to be as simple as ADC.

By now we should all recognize dental caries as the brute who knocks out our teeth. A carious tooth is a wounded tooth. First, mouth acid attacks weakened enamel. Then it gets into the dentine. Finally the organic interior of the tooth gives up, and you get used to reading back numbers of the magazines your dentist likes.

Horrible to contemplate is the estimate made by a conservative authority. In Canada and the United States there are, right now, one billion carious teeth! More and more

SCIENCE FRONT

So You Smile at Vitamins?

BY H. DYSON CARTER

every year. In spite of wearing out billions of tooth brushes, the kids who grew up since 1920 have teeth three times worse than Mom and Pop. The English have long been used to parking their grins on the dresser. Now we're going to ape the English. Unless...

THIS is where vitamins come in. Or should have, long long ago in your case history. If mothers would think of Baby's teeth before they begin to show, all would not be so carious later on. Did you know you were born with a full set of teeth? Fact is, your teeth got started just about the time your mother first guessed it was you. Assuming that she was alert, this means about seven and a half months before the internee weighed you in Delivery.

And what did your mother eat? Not three years ago science had

varied comment to make about pre-natal diets. To hurry over an appalling amount of out-dated research we may note that many tooth experts pooch-pooched the food factor. One after the other blamed dental decay on heredity, glandular disturbances, metabolism and brushing your teeth that way instead of this.

Then along came Lady Mellanby. Off she went to the Midlands. In the days when children lived above ground, Lady M. rounded up hordes of them, all with good diets, and divided them into those two fateful groups, Test and Control. The Test kids got a daily dose of Vitamin D. Controls didn't. After a respectable time, Lady Mellanby called in the dentists. The boys and girls with Vitamin D showed an astounding decrease in caries, compared to playmates.

ALAS! Some people could toss off no end of D and still lose teeth. School kids with diet-conscious mothers (plenty of milk and cod liver oil) persisted in toothaching. All of a sudden someone announced that bad teeth were like hay fever. Vaccines were produced from cultures of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, a bug found in carious cavities. Shooting this under the skin was said to give immunity. And then someone else proved that men and animals living exclusively on meat never have caries. About this time the late Sir Fred-

Authoritative minimum daily requirements of vitamins (established by the U.S. federal authorities, most strict in the world):	
Vitamin	Daily Need
A	4,000 units
B ₁	333 units
C	600 units
D	400 units
G	2,000 gammas
P-P	(not fixed)

erick Banting's insulin was much to the fore. Diabetes clinics were everywhere. One day a dentist made the rounds of such a hospital. To his astonishment he found, in every other mouth, evidence that tooth decay had stopped, teeth had hardened, new dentine had formed around old cavities. In these cases the answer was obvious. Absolute elimination of all sugar and starch from the diet had arrested caries.

A large orphanage was chosen for tests on children. Deliberately dozens of healthy-mouthed kids, apparently immune to caries, were fed an extra three pounds of sugar per week. In no time at all toothaches appeared. "See?" the dentists said. "Candy is bad for you. No more suckers, nut bars or taffy!"

ALL this running around in circles served one purpose. Every circle has a centre. The central fact with caries was gradually becoming clear. Different factors cause tooth decay in different people and there are different ways to stop it; but no known treatment was able to stop caries in more than half the victims. When such a conclusion is reached in a scientific investigation there is but one verdict. The real cause and cure of caries was yet to be found.

Made cautious by earlier false rumors, science is prepared today to give you detailed directions for preventing caries and even for drastically improving carious uppers and lowers. The news is not being headlined, simply because no one can be sure about a system of tooth care until years have gone by. Still, if you're interested in preserving what's left of your smile of beauty, here's the story.

Vitamin D, for all Lady Mellanby's assurance, plays only one part in a full cast of vitamins. Tooth enamel is in the form of prisms, and these pearly plates are secreted by enamel-forming organs, the secretion consist-

ing principally of calcium and phosphorus. It's all very well to make certain that calcium and phosphorus are available to form teeth, right from the day you are minus seven and a half months old. Vitamin D will take care of that. Without D all the milk in Borden's won't help you. That much goes for both teeth and bones.

BUT teeth are not bones. This is where Lady M. tripped up. The magic cells that secrete the tooth-stuff are epithelial cells, skin cells. Beautiful teeth are teeth with beautiful skins of a special kind, hard dense pearly prisms.

Vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus will not give you a healing skin. At least two other vitamins are necessary, A and C. Vitamin A has long been recognized as supremely important to epithelial cells wherever they are eyes, skin, nose, throat, ears, glands and now teeth. No matter how good your calcification, with a diet low in Vitamin A your tooth enamel will weaken, get pitted, take a rapid turn for the carious.

As for Vitamin C, we have here the real needle in the dietary haystack. C is the long familiar anti-scurvy vitamin. Who gets scurvy? No one, nowadays. But scurvy is a last stage symptom of Vitamin C deficiency. This neglected wonder chemical (it's really a simple substance called ascorbic acid) is what all the eager researchers overlooked in chasing the cause of caries. Vitamin C not only affects the teeth directly, but aids in healing wounds, disposes of toxic material and affects the body's sugar balance. All these processes are vital to the teeth.

THIS isn't the doctor's column. We don't want to tread on medical toes. But speaking straight from the chemical and biological shoulder we'll say two things. First, don't fool yourself about food. No diet anywhere within reason and your pocketbook can give you adequate Vitamin D and C (let alone B, G, A and P-P). Every day evidence is piling up that we need far more than the minimum vitamins for tops in health, and every day chemists are cutting the cost of pure vitamins.

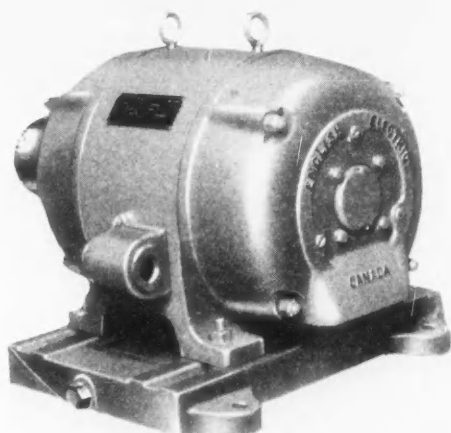
Second, don't ask: How did people stay healthy before they had vitamins? They didn't! They died young, they lived in miserable health, their teeth were terrible. Give yourself a six months generous helping of all the vitamins and then ask your dentist to take a look.



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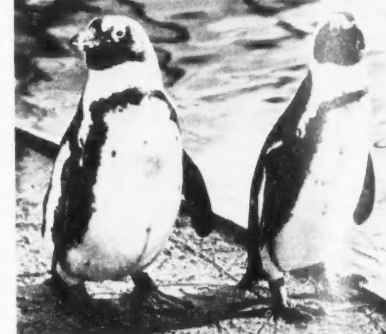
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Sir John Dill has been called "England's best soldier since Marlborough". Now, in collaboration with a descendant of Marlborough, he faces perhaps the greatest military problem of history. What sort of man is he? What do his friends, his enemies and his men think of him?

EVERY morning at half-past eight a slim, fairish British General enters the War Office to begin his day's work. It seldom ends until "Big Ben" has tolled the twelve strokes of midnight. The only breaks are three-quarters of an hour each for lunch and dinner. For Sir John Greer Dill, Britain's Chief of the Imperial General Staff has a big job of work to do.

Sir John Dill was born on Christmas Day, 1881. When the last war broke out he went to France as a brigade major. His war-time service was almost entirely on the staff. He was with Allenby and with Haig, and rose to the rank of brevet-colonel. He also acquired many decorations and a great reputation that earmarked him for promotion.

In 1931 he was appointed Commandant of the Staff College, being promoted over the heads of six senior officers. He was again promoted over seniors to become Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at the War Office. In 1935 he went to Germany to witness the maneuvers of Hitler's new army. There he met Keitel, von Brauchitsch, and von Reichenau. He was regarded there as "the only British general worthy of our steel."

A year later he attended a party given by M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London. A film display was given, showing the work of Russian parachutists. Dill was the only officer present who saw in this form of warfare the germs of something that was going to affect radically the new kind of war that was to come.

Alive or Dead

His next job of work was to become virtual dictator in Palestine during the troubles there. With his arrival the country was reduced from a state of semi-chaos to one of order. Only the terrorists called him "that British Devil Dill," and their Arab leader, Fawzi Kawakji, issued a proclamation, offering £500 for Dill, alive or dead. But it was Dill who drove Fawzi into exile in Iraq.

With the outbreak of the present war Sir John Dill went to France in command of the First Corps. When General Gort came back to confer with the War Cabinet it was Dill who signed the orders. Then, there came instructions from London for him to relinquish his Command and fly to London to take up the post of Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff that had been specially created for him. There was no time for formal leave-taking, but word went round, and as the Corps Commander drove along twenty miles of French road on his way to the aerodrome it was to find practically the whole way lined by cheering men of his corps. They knew they were losing a magnificent commander.

No sooner was he back in England than he had to tackle the difficult task of cleaning up the Norwegian episode. Then, there followed the Flanders disaster and the evacuation from Dunkirk. This led to his promotion to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the opportunity of rebuilding order out of catastrophe.

Britain's victories in Africa owe a full meed of their success to the work and thought of Sir John Dill. It was his decision—a decision backed by the War Cabinet—which resolved on the great "gamble" of building up the strength of the Army of the Nile at a time when the position of the defences of Britain itself was none too happy. It can well be guessed that these great victories were not won by luck, but required the most careful staff work before they could be achieved. As it is they have added a glorious page

Sir John Dill, Defender of Britain

BY E. E. P. TISDALL

in our military history.

Sir John Dill has his full share of Irish charm. He is tactful and, indeed, looks more like a diplomat than a soldier. There is certainly not the slightest suggestion of "Colonel Blimp" in his appearance, nor in his manner. He has an excellent memory for faces and has a scholar's forehead. One of his chief assets is his unruffled temper. Often when things seem blackest he has found

that a smiling face has been the best antidote to difficult situations.

By many he is regarded as being England's best soldier since Marlborough. One of his rules is never to interfere with the man on the spot as long as that man possesses his confidence. At the War Office Sir John Dill writes his personal notes in green ink so that they can be in-

stantly recognized. He wastes no words and is insistent on the use of good, simple English. He takes a deep concern in everything that has to do with the welfare of the British soldier. He is a stickler for discipline which every real soldier knows is the backbone of any army. Everyone respects and loves him for it.

"Efficient preparation wins

battles" is the advice he once gave to a gathering of young officers. It is the rule which guides him in his own work and confirms Mr. Eden's expressed opinion that in Britain's First Soldier we have a "man of wide experience, deep devotion to the Army, unruffled integrity of judgment, an ideal counsellor in times of stress or strain, and the most brilliant staff officer in the British Army."



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Work for Victory...
Lead to Win!

Officers of Canada's army in World War II will be interested in this account of military drill as practised by the Canadian Militia in 1856.

The command "Return ramrods!" is no longer heard, but plenty of other orders were the same then as now.

Military life was simpler then; the young officer did not have to concern himself with manuals on gas, air raids, use of tanks, camouflage, etc.

Training A Recruit 100 Years Ago

BY HISTORICUS

I HAVE recently come into possession of a little book that I believe is very scarce. At any rate, I have never seen a copy of it before; and it is not to be found in any of the bibliographies I have consulted. It is entitled "Instructions for drill of the Canadian Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies" (1856), and is an early forerunner of those numerous manuals with which the budding officer of today has to acquaint himself.

It is interesting to compare these "Instructions" with the manuals of today. There are, of course, many features of the military drill of our grandfathers that are obsolete. The recruit is no longer instructed how to "return ramrods," nor is he familiarized with the command, "Prepare to resist cavalry, ready, prepare, etc." There are also features of the manual

of arms which have passed into the discard. "Advance arms," "Lodge arms," and "Carry arms" are orders that mean nothing to the infantry rifleman of today.

It is surprising, however, how many of the words of command of a hundred years ago have persisted. "Attention!"—"Stand at ease!"—"Quick march!"—"Double march!"—"Mark time!"—"Forward!"—"Right wheel!"—"Right about turn!"—"Order arms!"

"Shoulder arms!"—"Present arms!"—"Port arms!"—"Fix bayonets!"—"Pile arms!"—the whole bag of tricks is there, showing how conservative even the Canadian army has been.

AT THE same time, there are curious differences. "March" meant "slow march," which was apparently taught to recruits before they learned to march in quick time. "Change feet" was the formula for "Change step." A source of great confusion to recruits was removed by the fact that there was not only a "Right about turn," but also "Left about turn." Turning, or "marching" (as it was called), was simplified by the rule that, whether turning to the right or the left, or turning about, the heel of the left foot always remained stationary. Even the position of attention was different. Instead of holding the "hands clenched, but not closed, backs of the fingers touching the thigh lightly, thumb to the front and close to the forefinger, thumb immediately behind the seam of the trousers," the recruit was instructed that his hands should "open to the front . . . the little fingers lightly touching the seams of the trousers"—a most unnatural position, it would seem. And on the command, "Stand at ease," the recruit did not carry off his left foot twelve inches to the left, and clasp his hands behind his back, but he was instructed as follows:

"On the words *Stand at Ease*, the right foot is to be drawn back about six inches, and the greatest part of the weight of the body brought upon it; the left knee a little bent; the hands brought together before the body; the palms being struck smartly together, and that of the right hand then slipped over the back of the left."

A STRANGE fact is the omission of any instructions about saluting. Was it deemed wise not to lay stress on this with the Canadian recruit of 1856? It is laid down that sentries, on the appearance of an officer "are to stand firm on any part of their walk, paying the compliment due, until the officer has passed;" but

ROMANCE

THOUGH you are not a princess
And I am not a king,
Are we not even greater
In our imagining?

ALAN CREIGHTON

stress is laid also on the fact that "on outposts before an enemy, they never pay any compliments."

I had always imagined that the "platoon" had become a feature of the Canadian army shortly before the Great War; but it appears to have been in existence in 1856. The "Platoon exercise" was an exercise in musketry carried out by "eight or ten men"—that is to say, by something resembling the "section" of today.

Fully half the book is taken up, surprisingly, enough, with extended order drill, or "skirmishing," and with picquets, patrols, advanced guards, and rear guards; but all these movements were controlled solely by the bugle. The bugle calls are reproduced for "To extend"—"To close"—"To advance"—"To halt"—"To fire"—"To cease firing"—"To retreat"—"To assemble"—"To incline to the right or the left"—as well as for the alarm and the assembly of officers. No other signals seems to have been contemplated.

"These instructions," writes in the preface Colonel De Rottenburg, the then adjutant-general of the Canadian militia, "together with the Book of Instructions of Musketry already issued to Officers of Rifle Companies, will be found to comprise all that is essential to their efficiency."

When one compares this slender volume with the flood of manuals about map-reading, gas and air raids, tank-hunting, camouflage, etc., with which the young officer of today has to familiarize himself, one cannot help wondering if some cadets in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps of today must not sometimes feel that they have been born a hundred years too late.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The Forty-Ninth and Fiftieth States

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE editors of that interesting and interventionist magazine *Life* published several weeks ago an admirable article by Walter Lippmann to prove to Americans that they did not enter the last war to safeguard the investments of bankers or munitions makers, or to force democracy on the rest of the world, but to prevent a hostile power from gaining control of the Atlantic; and that they have to go in again now, not because an infamous Treaty of Versailles undid all their good work, but because they themselves forgot what they had fought for and neglected to secure their objective.

Now *Life* follows with a curious article by Eliot Janeway, an associate editor of *Time* and said to be "close to the group known as 'the President's Men'", which sets things right back where they were and depicts "the U.S.'s grand strategy of the war" as the conferring of the New Deal on China, Britain, Canada, the Caribbean and Latin America. "The U.S. has learned," declares Janeway from his comfortable chair, "that this is not fundamentally a military war."

China, the writer depicts as falling in line very nicely with the New Deal. But Canada "has not yet begun to integrate with Roosevelt's new order." Toronto greeted Willkie enthusiastically. "Black mark for Toronto!" "The timid, unimaginative Mackenzie King Government continues to be blackmailed by the crudely pro-Axis French-Canadian minority, an ideal Nazi Fifth Column. The war has boomed Canada's economy, and made her a liaison between the U.S. and England. Yet all Mackenzie King wants to talk to the U.S. about is munitions financing. And he has dared only to raise Canada's original one-month conscription term to a scarcely less absurd four months. King and Churchill are not close,

though King and Roosevelt are. (They are both Harvard men.) This accounts for the most promising step about to be taken toward Canadian-American integration: the beginning of Roosevelt's favorite St. Lawrence Seaway, which will in a few years embrace big sections of both countries in a unified regional structure comparable to TVA. Meanwhile, leadership is needed, and only Roosevelt can provide it, if he will. Ottawa's job is to declare independence from the Axis transmission belt in French Quebec."

"Then the President took another step towards the organization of a Democratic Foreign Legion . . . by arranging to arm a Polish Legion to be trained in Canada." Strange, but we had always thought it was Britain who guaranteed Poland, went to war when she was invaded, and gave her refugee government a home and arms.

"So much for the British Front," pronounces Mr. Janeway. "Let us look at another and nearer example of taking the New Deal to the world": the Caribbean. "Whatever British rule may be called at home, there is no trace of democracy about it in the Caribbean islands." Ignoring the slur, the latter part of the statement may be no more than an exaggeration. But is "Democracy" a cure-all, a system universally applic-

able and automatically productive of prosperity and happiness? History contains no such lesson.

THE section concerning Ireland takes an equally unpleasant line. "If the U.S. wants to help England as more than a gesture—enough to keep her alive—we shall have to convoy the food and arms we send her. The Irish bases would, of course, be the destination of American convoys." Hit the Irish, like the French-Canadians, on the head, I suppose.

Mr. Janeway, we believe, has good intentions. He feels that this is, or ought to be, a great revolutionary war, that Britain is not taking advantage of this to aid her arms and that the job just naturally falls to Roosevelt, as the leading democratic spokesman of the world. He wants to see a Better World come out of the war, a world enjoying Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms", freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and fear. But never was a better illus-

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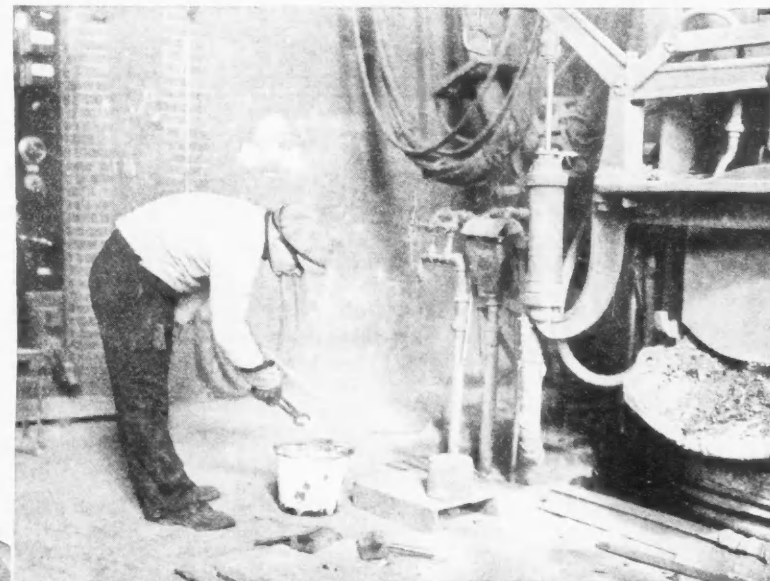
tration of the saw that "Good intentions are not enough". Janeway's approach is not calculated to advance his cause. It is that of a dangerous, intolerant and impudent doctrinaire who would force his New Deal on the world, regardless. There is too much condescension in his advocacy of aid for Britain, China and Canada, and more than a suggestion that it should

be made contingent on their accepting the New Deal. It would be far better for everybody if Americans would accept Lippmann's view that the United States is fighting for the security of the Atlantic. Once that is re-established democracy will grow and spread on its shores again, as it did during the century of Atlantic security from 1814 to 1914.

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ONTARIO



A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, chats with Rear Admiral Cantle. A brief biographical sketch of Alexander appears on page seven.

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THE HITLER WAR

The Next Hundred Days

THE next hundred days are going to be tough. We face what Churchill has called "a Nazi eruption of epic proportions," an eruption more violent than the greatest previous one in military history. Ludendorff's series of offensives in the spring and summer of 1918. Hitler's motorized armies will spread over more territory than Ludendorff's infantry, but as surely as Germany lost the last war after failing to decide it in the spring and summer of 1918, so will she lose this one unless she can win it in the summer of 1941.

We have confirmation from the highest source that the German people are beset with fears of a

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

repetition of history, as their armies continue to win victories and overrun more countries without bringing peace, and the black cloud of American intervention rolls up on the western horizon.

"Never again," Hitler found it necessary to affirm in his speech of last Sunday celebrating the Balkan victory, "will the German people experience a year like 1918." To fully appreciate this, one must realize what 1918 has come to mean in the Nazi legend: an undefeated army betrayed by the collapse of morale on the home front.

Does Hitler, noting the steadily-

increasing weight of the RAF attacks on German cities, the tremendous expansion of American plane production far beyond his reach, and the demand of British civilians for reprisals in kind against the German population, already fear what will happen to his home front next winter?

Taken together with his call on the German people for still greater exertions to provide their armies with better arms for "next year"—the most discouraging words he could utter to the German population, after the many promises of glorious victory in 1940, and then in 1941—one might draw considerable comfort from Hitler's latest speech. But it would be much too optimistic to believe that Hitler has definitely given up hope of winning this year, and his reference to "next year," far from weakening the German effort, is more likely to fire people and troops to still greater exertions to get the war over quickly.

Nor will any speech of Hitler's reduce the force of the great offensive which the German General Staff has been preparing all winter, and which, after its beginning in the Balkans, is now entering its second phase, an assault on Suez and the whole British position in the Middle East.

German Plan for 1941

Putting together the many indications which we have had, the rest of the German plan for 1941 appears to be somewhat as follows:

1. Drive Britain out of the Mediterranean, trapping part of her Fleet if possible by closing Suez and Gibraltar simultaneously, leaving British sea-power that much weaker to defend the Isles and the Atlantic.

2. Spread through Spain, Portugal, the Spanish and Portuguese islands, and French Africa, gaining additional bases from which to bring the war on British shipping to a new ferocity, while Japan diverts American attention and naval power to the Pacific, and the heavy bombing of British ports is continued.

3. Bring out the new German plane models, and, using greater numbers and more airfields than yet seen in action, make another big bid for air supremacy over southern Britain.

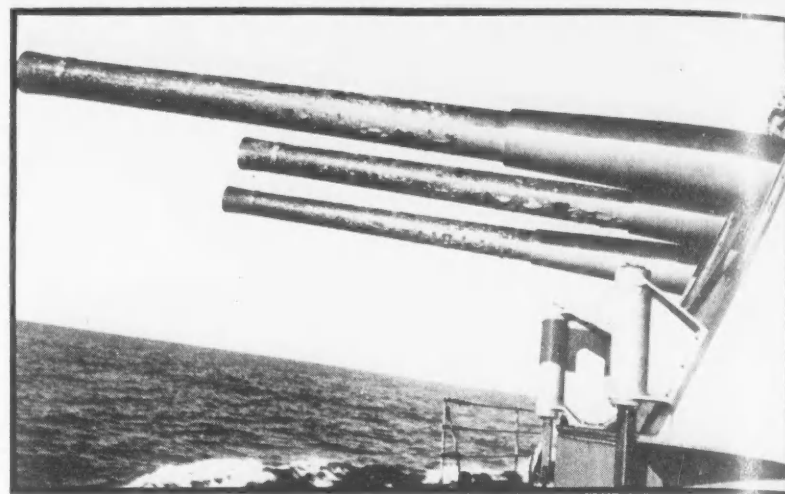
4. If the shock of the Mediterranean defeat, the strangulation of the U-boat campaign, the bombing of the ports and the resumed daylight air war have produced the proper conditions in Britain, weakening the defences and cowering the people, then, but only then, launch the invasion. This "invasion," while much more formidably prepared than last summer, would still have the character of a mopping-up operation.

5. If the proper conditions were not produced for an invasion of Britain, the supreme gamble need not be taken. The fine fall weather would still remain for an attack on Russia and a grab of the Ukrainian harvest, in preparation for a longer war against both Britain and the United States.

Before U.S. Comes In

That isn't put forward in any way as a prediction, but merely as an attempt to envisage what may be in store for us during this next difficult period. There are a number of reasons for believing that the Germans may be embarked on an all-out effort to win the war during the next hundred days. They have evidently started a series of offensives, and it is the German custom to strike in quick succession, so as to get the cumulative effect of the blows.

They have every reason for getting the war over before the United States comes in, and before Anglo-American air power has built up to



The guns of H.M.S. "Sheffield" which pumped two hundred rounds into Genoa a few weeks ago, in less than a half hour. Notice the blisters on the enamel caused by the intense heat generated during the firing.

the point—as it well may by the end of this year—where it can do to German cities what the Luftwaffe has done to British.

It is a fair assumption, borne out by German shipping-loss claims of upwards of a million tons a month, that the shipping war which began in February has been calculated, as in 1917, to produce decisive results within six months. Then, as a minor indication, there is the German theme song for this spring, that Britain will be defeated before the United States can get help to her. The latest expression of this was in an interview given by Goebbels to former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium Cudahy, for *Life* Magazine a fortnight ago; "England," declared this evil genius so aptly dubbed by the Czechs the Devil's Mickey Mouse, "will be decisively defeated before the summer is well advanced."

There can be no doubt but that a period of severe danger is ahead. Yet Hitler's plans have been known to go wrong before, and Britain is far stronger to meet this challenge than when she halted the Nazi rush to victory through the miracle of last August and September. The United States is very near to intervention in the Battle of the Atlantic, in which in any case the German sinkings of 400,000-odd tons a month do not threaten a crisis by mid-summer. And there are indications, backed up by Hitler's failure last Sunday to reassert that Germany would finish off the war this year, that the German time-table may have been thrown out in other respects.

A Delaying Action

Since the whole of this summer's campaign must be regarded as a delaying action on our part, to forestall a German knock-out blow and gain time for full Anglo-American mobilization, any such indications that the German plan is being retarded are supremely interesting.

It seems quite reasonable to assume, to begin with, that the Yugoslav coup and the stubborn fight of the BEF in Greece held up the first phase of the German program by at least two weeks, half a month. Tobruk ought to gain us another week or two. It is even possible that its successful defence, which is allowing General Wavell to re-group his

forces, re-equip the army with drawn from Greece from the many ship-loads of arms and supplies reported to have arrived from Britain and America, and transfer South African air squadrons from Abyssinia to Egypt, may mean the difference between victory and defeat in the Middle East. It may allow us, for instance, to clear up the

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Iraqi affair before the full onslaught against Alexandria breaks, which certainly can't be according to the German plan.

It is plain from the Berlin radio that Rashid Ali's coup was to have set off an Arab "Holy War" against the British, embracing Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, Palestine, Syria and Egypt, as well as Iraq. The workings of the Arab mind are not likely to be hazarded from a desk in Toronto. On the one hand Britain freed the Arab lands from the Turk in the last war, has since left Saudi Arabia alone, and held only a light hand on Iraq and Transjordan; if the Arabs knew, they would not exchange this kid glove for the German mailed fist. On the other hand, there is the growth of pan-Arab nationalist sentiment to be considered, and the effect of Britain's policy in Palestine.

Still, the most important leader in the Arab world, Ibn Saud, is no hot-head and remained aloof from pan-Arab agitation during the worst of the disorders in Palestine, when British prestige was at its lowest and the German danger barely visible on the horizon. The ruler of Transjordan, the Emir Abdullah, is staunchly pro-British, having worked with Lawrence of Arabia.

Ever since the outbreak of 1920, when several hundred British and several thousand Arabs were killed, there has been an anti-British party, and this group has been strengthened in recent years by the arrival of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and his terrorist followers from Palestine. This anti-British party is not believed to command a majority in the country, although it has been in power under Rashid Ali before, and appears to control the army.

Will Leave Turkey Alone

The Germans will almost certainly try to raise similar disturbances in Palestine and Syria, and to enter the latter with air-borne or sea-borne troops, to seize and use the French aerodromes and the artillery, tanks and motor transport of Weygand's former army. The Nazi plan seems to be to disintegrate our whole Middle Eastern front the other side of Suez, and Egypt itself if possible, set up a military diversion in Syria, and just when we are busy beating out all these bonfires, launch the main attack against Alexandria.

I don't expect them to attack Turkey, but to leave her strictly alone as they did Sweden and intended to do Yugoslavia. The extreme diplomatic activity between Berlin and Vichy of late may be connected with the use of Syria, as well as the admission of German "tourists" to French North Africa, an initial batch of 1800 such visas having been granted last week.

Pursuing their effort to divide up and occupy Wavell's force, I expect to see the Germans try a diversionary attack via the Jarabub, Siwa and Bahariya Oases, to take Cairo in the rear, while their main attack follows the coastal road. The threat of parachute raids contained in the large concentration of troop-carrying planes already noted at the Cyrenaean aerodromes must also tend to spread out our forces. This German threat is a very different one from the Italian, yet I think that playing, so to speak, on our home grounds and with able and daring commanders of all three services, all imbued with the "offensive-defensive" spirit, we have a fighting chance here.

The whole thing may hang on the number of tanks we have available after the loss of a brigade in Cyrenaica and probably as many in Greece. "The bulk of our armored forces" used in the conquest of Cyrenaica from the Italians, Mr. Churchill said, were sent back (presumably to Mersa Matruh) for overhaul. They ought to be ready now. Would they amount, with reinforcements from Britain in the meanwhile, to as much as a division? And supposing the Germans sent one of their three armored divisions by the southern route of the oases?

I am in no position to judge whether this is feasible; it is just that, up to now, the Germans have surmounted every geographical obstacle on which we had counted to deter them. Well except the English Channel.

To Shareholders of

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

The Course Taken by Your Management to Protect the Hamilton Plant Against C.I.O. Activities

You will shortly receive a more detailed report on the proceedings which have led up to the appointment by the Government of a Controller of our Hamilton Plant, which was first announced by the Counsel for a C.I.O. affiliate, the S.W.O.C. Union, last night.

Until it became certain that the Government would yield to the threat of the C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. to call strikes in other parts of the country, we had refrained from any publicity, but having received official notice of the appointment of their Controller by the Government we think you are entitled to a short immediate statement of the position.

Our plant at Hamilton had been brought to a very high stage of production of shells for the British Government when about last December the C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. began its attack on our organization.

Alleged Complaints Without Foundation

There had been no complaints as to wages, hours or working conditions from our production employees, nor from either the Department of Labour or the Department of Munitions and Supply, both of whom had, in accordance with their practice, investigated such matters in our plant and found them very satisfactory.

On 2nd February, 1941, the C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. made application for a Board of Conciliation claiming to act on behalf of certain maintenance men and carpenters. The whole of this group were less than 5 per cent. of our total employees. How many of them were C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. members we do not know. The Minister of Labour established the Board on the 25th March, 1941, and evidently encouraged by the attitude of the Department the C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. subsequently claimed to represent other groups in our Plant, the total still comprising less than 20 per cent. of our employees.

The Board Disregards Minister's Instructions

The Minister instructed the Board to deal with alleged unjustifiable dismissals and to make an interim report on that part of the complaint, and not to deal with wages or hours.

After deciding to "defer any final decision with respect to cases of alleged wrongful dismissal or discrimination" the Board, solely on the ground that one Tanner was President of the Local Union and an applicant for the Board, recommended his immediate reinstatement though he had been dismissed for non-attendance during working hours and for late arrival, and though we found that he had been leaving his work and sleeping in other parts of the plant, and had been convicted on May 27th, 1935, at the General Sessions in Hamilton on an information charging that he had by false representations obtained certain money from the Relief Department of the City of Hamilton.

A Recommendation Destructive of Plant Discipline

As the Board of Conciliation had not decided on the merits of his case and as it appeared that to reinstate him

would be resented by the great body of our highly competent production and supervisory staff, we decided not to do so.

The C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. threatened the Government with strikes in other War Industry plants if the Government did not compel us to reinstate Tanner. They have also indicated that this was merely the first step in their campaign not only against us, but against industry generally.

The Strike Foredoomed to Failure

The C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. claimed to have secured the votes of 200 out of over 2,500 employees in favour of a strike and on the strength of this called a strike at our Plant on the 27th April.

Many of our Production Staff did not cease work at all. We had definite information from our men that 80 to 90 per cent. of those who remained at home were not on strike, but at first preferred to avoid the unpleasantness that might be involved in going through the picket-line.

Within 32 hours a sufficient number of our regular employees had returned to enable several important departments to run at substantially full production. Thereafter, additional employees continued to come in hourly, by day and night. Your Management had every confidence, as a result of telephone and personal calls upon absentee employees, that within four days of the start of the strike all departments would be fully manned, and the plant back into full production.

Notwithstanding this the Government apparently yielded to the threats of the C.I.O.-S.W.O.C., and by telephone advised the Company that they would appoint a Controller unless we should reinstate Tanner within two and one-half hours.

After most anxious consideration we decided that we could not accept the principle of reinstating a man who had been dismissed for the causes above mentioned merely because he was an officer of the Union and an applicant for the Board of Conciliation, especially as the Board had not passed on the merits of the case.

NO QUESTION OF WAGES, HOURS OR WORKING CONDITIONS IS INVOLVED.

AS TO THESE OUR PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES WERE NOT COMPLAINING AND THEY HAD BEEN FAVOURABLY REPORTED ON BOTH BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY.

By its precipitate intervention when production was rapidly getting back to normal through the voluntary return of our regular employees, the Government saved the C.I.O.-S.W.O.C. from the consequences of their defeat and thus gave them practical encouragement which can only be detrimental to Canada's war effort.

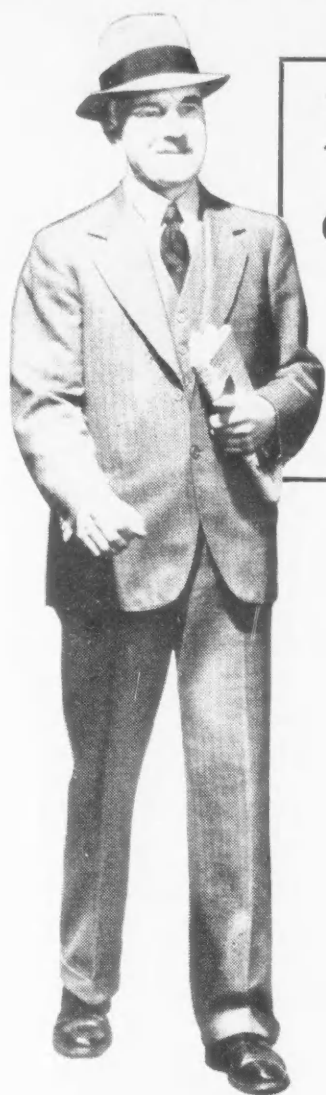
The National Steel Car Corporation, believing that it has been singled out as a test case, feels that the position it has taken has been necessary and justified in the interest of Canada.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

R. J. MAGOR,

President

Hamilton, April 30th, 1941.



Meet the Ambassador of Financial Security —representing Imperial Life

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Office — 803 Northern Ontario Building — Toronto

Honoring the Flag

BY COL. FRANCIS B. WARE

This article was written at the request of the Canadian Club of London, Ont., by a former president of that club, and was published in the London "Free Press" in connection with "Salute to Britain Week."

What Col. Ware says about London is equally applicable to every other city in Canada, and the instructions regarding the proper use of flags are perhaps even more urgently needed in some of these cities than in London.

We desire to call particular attention to the rule that the Union Jack must never be displayed on the same flagstaff with the flag of another nation, and when flown with such a flag on another flagstaff should always be in the position of honor and at least as large in size as the other flag.

FOR 20 months Canada has been at war, and on several occasions the very life of the Empire has been threatened, and yet today one could pass through the streets of London, Ont., and never for a moment know that Canadians at sea, on land and in the air are fighting for the preservation of a cause, which is very dear to the heart of every freedom-loving person in the world.

'Tis true, one sees a few soldiers, airmen and sailors walking along the streets, and occasionally one hears a band leading a detachment of troops on a route march, but apart from these there is nothing on the surface to stimulate war work, nor to inspire our young men to enlist to do their part in the fateful struggle which the democracies are waging against the evil power of the dictators, who seek to dominate the entire world.

There is no more powerful emotional symbol than the flag.

Throughout the centuries, nations have always rallied around their flags, and man has been ever ready, in times of national emergency, to follow the flag wherever it may lead.

It is the most precious possession of the soldier and the sailor.

In the hour of battle he will guard it and die rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy.

At home, the flying flag is the symbol of unconquerable freedom, giving all, who in their own way are helping the cause of the Allies, inspired confidence that right and justice and humanity will one day prevail over the ruthless and savage ambitions of the dictators, and that the peoples of this world will once again be permitted to live lives of freedom, peace and gladness.

American Feeling

What must the American tourist, who is willingly giving seven billion dollars through the Lease and Lend Bill to provide ships, planes, guns and munitions, think as he motors through our city. The only real evidence he sees of war is that stirring War Savings poster: "We are all in the front line now," and he asks for one to take home to the United States as a souvenir of a country at war.

In old London, when the bombs crash, practically obliterating some great establishment or other, they proudly raise the Union Jack over the ruins while newly erected signs proclaim to the world: "More open for business than usual."

Our banks, financial institutions and large stores all have empty flag staffs surmounting their buildings, and so, is it too much to ask that our flag be daily displayed everywhere, in order that all, old and young alike, may realize that Canada is at war and that everyone must do his bit?

Use of Flag Has Rules

King's Regulations and Orders, and Government instructions have laid down the following simple rules to preserve the dignity of the flag, and to govern its use.

In displaying the flag, any lack of respect shown, even though unintentional, is a discourtesy to the nation or organization represented and may be offensive.

1. The Union Jack is the national flag of Canada and should be the flag flown in Canada.

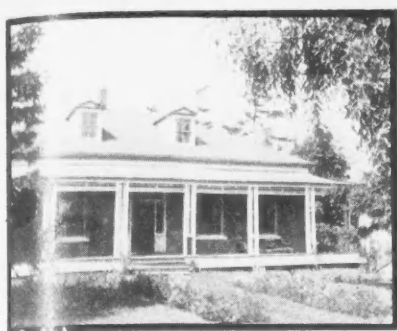
2. The Red Ensign, with the coat of Arms emblazoned on the fly, is the flag of the Canadian Merchant Marine and is intended only for use afloat and for use on official buildings outside Canada, but for the past 50 years Canadians have made a practice of also flying this flag on land. The Red Ensign should invariably be displayed on the design (aft or stern) staff of a vessel, company or privately owned boat, or launches should fly at the bow (fore) staff, the Pilot Jack, that is the Union Jack surrounded by a white border, or their yacht club burgee or the owner's private flag. A Canadian boat visiting the United States waters would fly at the bow staff, the flag of the United States.

Correct Position

3. The Blue Ensign is the flag of armed vessels of the Royal Canadian Navy. The Blue Ensign is also used exclusively by other vessels in Government service.

4. The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

5. The correct position of the Union



The Old House.

Tribute to An Old House

BY PENELOPE WISE

WHO could have thought that the iron grip of war would fall upon this old house? There is no reason in the justice of things why it should not, no reason why we should be immune, with so much of the world feeling the deadly constriction of war's grasp. But here on this quiet

old Ontario road, with the fields about us so smiling and so fertile, with men going serenely about the business of sowing and harvesting, where there seemed to be "no enemy but winter and rough weather," we seem to live in a happy oasis of peace.

The old house and two thousand adjacent acres are to become a plant for the filling of shells, part of the Empire production of munitions which will help to end the world's nightmare. Once in this house where I live, twelve Quaker children grew up. They loved this countryside so

well that many of them in time established homes for themselves along this same old road. Most of these houses lie within the area of the munition plant—a grim and ironic an ending for old Quaker homes!

I DON'T know whether this house will be demolished, this century-old monument to a sane and noble way of life. Anyway we must leave it, and this is a word of love and farewell. It is an unpretentious little house, but beautiful in the color of the field-

stone of which it is built, in the rightness of its proportions, and in its complete harmony with its surroundings. Within its walls is an atmosphere of friendliness and peace—something intangible, but as real as bread. When we listened here on quiet nights to the music of Handel and Mozart and Haydn, it seemed to make audible this feeling.

Ah well, we must go, and the house must be put to other and more urgent work than providing a haven of peace. But to the old house I close my tribute, "Yours with love."

Jack when flown from a staff is with the broad white stripe of the Cross of St. Andrew, above the red stripe of St. Patrick, on the side of the flag next to the flagpole—if reversed, that is with the narrow white stripe above, it is a signal of distress.

6. The flag should always be carried upright and not allowed to touch the ground.

7. When the flag is to be flown at half mast, it should first be raised to the top of the staff and then lowered until centre of flag is in line with a point midway between the top of the mast and ground. However, when a flag staff is located on the roof of a building it is permissible to drop the flag only about one-third down the staff, thus giving the illusion of half mast. In lowering, the flag should be run up to the full height of the staff and then lowered.

8. In a ceremony or parade, where it is the desire to show respect to another nation by displaying its flag, the Union Jack must always be also displayed, but never on the same flag staff. The Union Jack should always have the place of honor on the right its position should never be lower than that of the other flag and in no case should the other flag exceed the Union Jack in size.

9. When two flag staffs are provided on a building, the Union Jack should be flown on the one, on the building's own right, that is the observer's left, with the other flag on the building's own left. In cases where three flag staffs are erected, the centre one, which should be higher than the other two, would fly the Union Jack.

10. When the Union Jack is displayed with other flags from staffs radiating from a common point, it should be in the centre of the group.

11. When displayed with another flag on a wall from crossed staffs, the Union Jack should be on its own right, that is the observer's left.

Displayed on a Wall

12. When displayed horizontally on a wall without a staff, it should be placed as if the staff were on the observer's left. If hung vertically, the top of the flag should be on the observer's right. If the flag is also hung at the back of a hall, it should be placed that it will be in the above position when the audience turns around.

13. When the flag is displayed on a line running from one side of a street to another, the top of the Union Jack should be to the east on streets running north to south. On streets running east to west, the top of the Jack should be to the north.

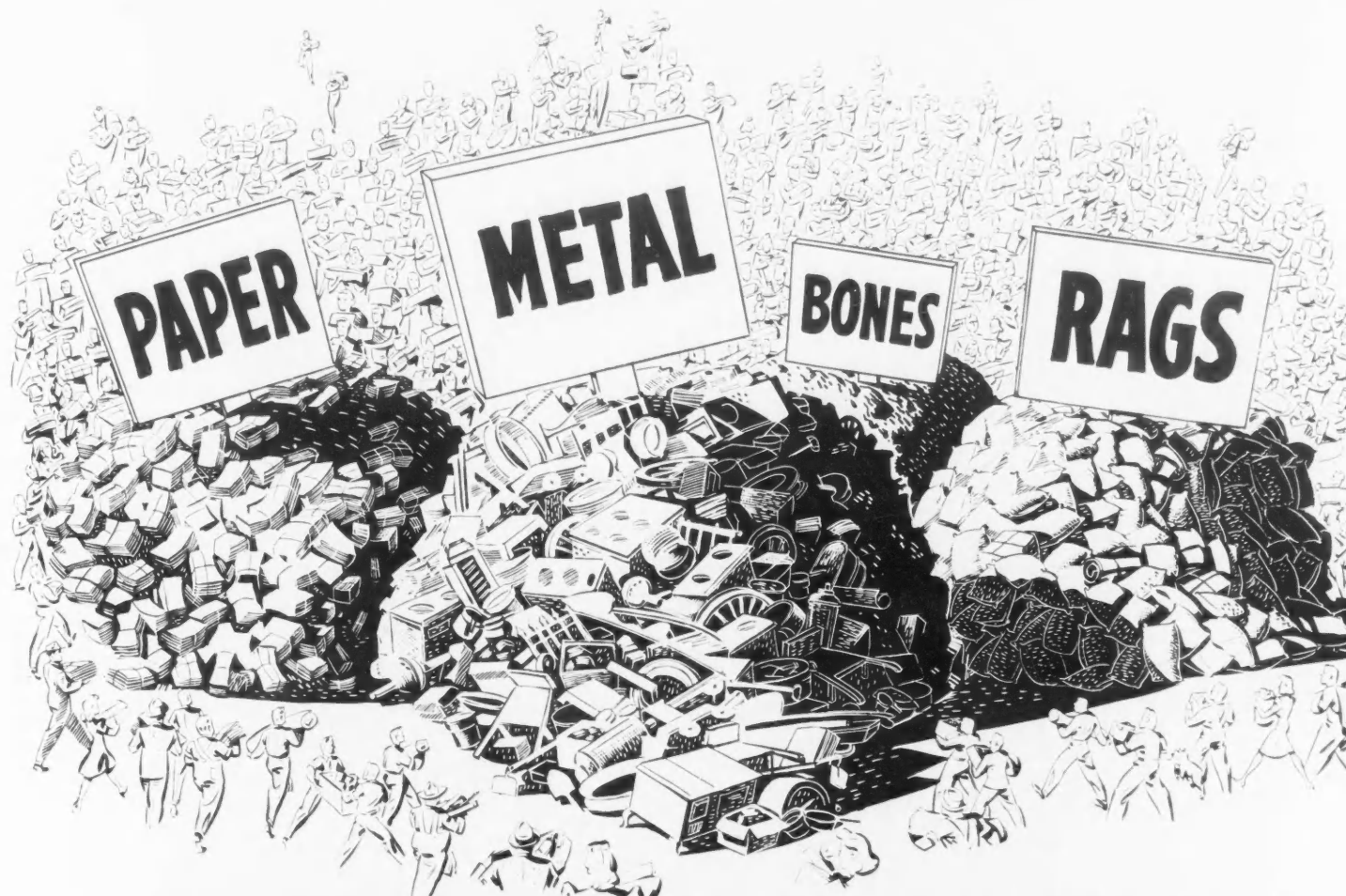
14. If used for decorative purposes, the flag may be festooned or draped to form a central or distinctive feature, but in all such use, the position of the Union Jack should be governed by the above rules.

15. In using the flag for decoration on a float, it should preferably fly from a staff. It should never be used as a drape over radiator, hood, top, sides or rear of a vehicle, whether or not it is used as a float. The flag should never be placed lower than a person sitting down.

16. The flag should never be used as the cover for a table, desk or box except when so used on the occasion of a military religious ceremony, nor must any lettering or advertisement appear on the flag.

17. When the flag is used for the unveiling of a memorial, plaque, tablet, etc., it should be so arranged on a staff or cords, that it may be raised and carried aloft during the remainder of the ceremony.

18. In order to preserve the flag when it is flown daily, a smaller Jack should be available for use in wet or stormy weather.



HOUSEHOLDERS! THESE ARE YOUR WAR WEAPONS

Save them, Give them, and help **WIN THIS WAR**

Thousands upon thousands of civilian Canadians are now engaged in a big wartime job . . . collecting materials vitally needed to give Canada's war machine greater striking power.

Working under the direction of hundreds of local salvage committees, these people—men, women and children—are now collecting scrap metals, waste paper, old rags, bones, bottles, rubber and other materials. **The work they are doing is vitally important.**

But Canada's rapidly expanding war industries are demanding more and more and more materials. **The salvage work must be intensified.** It must go on in **every** community in Canada.

EVERY SCRAP COUNTS

- Put Them Out Carefully
- They Will Be Collected
- They Will Be Used

If your community is not yet organized for salvage work speak to your mayor or reeve or councillor and urge **immediate** action.

CANADA NEEDS YOUR HELP

The National Salvage Office, New Supreme Court Building, Ottawa, will render every possible assistance . . . will help you to organize . . . will give you pamphlets and posters . . . will supply local advertising matter.

Don't Wait Until Tomorrow. Do It Now!

COME ON CANADA! CLEAN OUT AND CLEAN UP ON HITLER

Issued by authority of Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

S.M. 46

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES



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Relief! Splash your sore and aching muscles with Absorbine Jr. It speeds the blood flow through these muscles to carry away fatigue acids. This helps reduce swelling, ease pain and stiffness. Then your muscles can relax again. Keep Absorbine Jr. handy. At all drugists, \$1.25 a bottle. FREE SAMPLE write W. F. Young, Incorporated, 286 St. Paul West, Montreal, P.Q.

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Have you noticed your children are ill-tempered and restless when traveling? This is due to motion upsetting their organs of balance—causing travel nausea or dizziness. Relieve this with **Mother'sill's Remedy**. For the past 35 years **Mother'sill's** has been successfully used as an aid in relieving and preventing travel nausea. Recommended for adults and children when traveling by sea, train, bus, motorcar or air. Write for booklet **THE MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., Ltd.** 286 St. Paul Street W., Montreal.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Free Advice: Part IV

BY POLITICUS

DEMOCRACY never has meant that there is no focus of responsibility. Some group must take the responsibility for making decisions. In Canada that group is Mr. King's cabinet, and at the centre sits Mr. King himself, who definitely is boss. He runs the show on policy, and any opponent of Mr. King's who thinks otherwise doesn't know the score.

"Tradition is so strong at Ottawa, the party machines so entrenched, that talent cannot easily assert itself. This may be one of the reasons for the obvious mediocrity of Canadian politics in the last generation, in contrast to the vivid personalities and bold policies of former days.

"Of this plodding pedestrianism and unexciting competence, the Prime Minister, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King—a short, plump, bald man with a single wisp of hair tumbling over his forehead and a twinkling, humorous eye is the apotheosis. His shrewd, cold, calculating student's approach to public affairs, interrupted occasionally, as in this war, by sudden moments of deep emotion, has set the pace in Canadian politics ever since the first World War. It still sets the pace because Canada has developed no alternative leader, no statesman of comparable stature."

So wrote Bruce Hutchison of the Vancouver *Sun* in that new book edited by J. W. Dafoe, "Canada Fights" which was written for quick American consumption. Mr. Hutchison is not only friendly to Mr. King but to the Government. That was his tribute.

BUT that same plodding pedestrian is master of Canada. There is nothing of major importance done without his okay. He has the War Measures Act with which to do any-

thing he desires. There is nothing he can't do except, as Mr. Justice Riddell once said in another connection, change a man into a woman and vice versa. Then if anything is undone in Canada, if the people are not war-minded, if things are not as they should be in the prosecution of this war, the remedy lies in Mr. King's hands.

A lifetime of compromising and playing off one group against another, with always an eye to the next election, has made it extremely difficult for Mr. King to look only to the present single job on hand—winning the war.

There are a great many things that Mr. King can do that he hasn't done as yet. And the reasons have mostly been that if he did do them they might endanger the future of his political party. That's not good enough. For it need hardly be repeated that there will be no Mr. King and no Liberal party if this war is not won.

There must be complete frankness with the people. Such nonsense as was and is used on posters in connection with the War Savings Campaign must be stopped. When His Majesty said: "This time we are all in the front line," the King was referring to the people of Britain. Not to the people of Montreal or Toronto or Winnipeg or Edmonton or Regina who lend the Government four dollars and get five dollars in return. If people are told they are in the front line by getting five dollars for four dollars put into the safest deposit vault in the country there is not much use wondering why the country is not more war-minded.

IT IS the fact that Mr. King has to be the kingpin at Ottawa that keeps him from re-building his cabinet. It is a job that must be done now. It is a chore that is essential to public confidence. The quicker it is done the better.

It is not essential that all the men Mr. King brings into his cabinet be of national reputation. A few he must have, yes, but there are many men throughout Canada who have made a success of their particular work in their own communities, who are competent and can grow with their work; who have initiative, who are fresh, who are diligent workers and who can serve Canada well.

There is something else that must, simply must, be dealt with before there will be public confidence in our war effort. The question of manpower. Until that is done there will be continual dissatisfaction with the way the war is being carried on, and always there will be the suspicion, at least, that election catchwords of the future are being considered instead of the winning of the war.

TAKE the mess that has come about in our haphazard method of recruiting men for the fighting services. First of all there is the go signal for recruiting. Then the stop. Then the go. Just like corner lights. There can be no effective recruiting campaign unless it is consistent and steady and continually bringing in men. Since vast numbers of men are not at present needed and a certain quota only is necessary per month, the voluntary method of recruiting must bog down, as it has done. And that even goes for Toronto whose record in the last Great War and in this World Revolution is still tops in the Dominion.

The thirty days compulsory training for home defence was a flop. The four months compulsory training has now been continued to full length. And those who are willing to serve wherever they are needed still go on the voluntary basis. What is result?

It is this. In Canada we have no one policy of fighting this war.

There is one group of men who are to stop the enemy wherever they must be stopped, whether in Newfoundland, Greenland or in Britain. Citizens are permitted to choose whether or not they will serve in these armed forces. In Canada there is also another policy which is the official policy. That is that the enemy is to be stopped "in Canada or the territorial waters thereof." And for stopping the enemy on our own shores there is no choice. In the latter case conscription is fair and democratic and even-handed and satisfactory. But as for stopping the enemy beyond Canada, the very same enemy, then the Government virtually says: "Do as you like. We don't think conscription should be imposed. It would wreck Canadian unity."

ON THE Canadian unity matter there is a great deal of muttering that simply doesn't make sense. There is nothing more unifying than equal contributions, whether in taxes or in war service in a theatre of war. Any number of demands can be made on the public which it will satisfactorily and willingly bear if they are placed evenly, fairly, justly.

Politicians in Ottawa are fond of saying that Quebec won't stand for compulsory selective national service, which includes military service. If there is a large body of opinion in Quebec that is opposed to service in the armed forces on the democratic basis then it is due to those very same politicians who used Quebec as their bread and butter in every election since the Great War.

But Quebec is interested in winning the war. Those who say otherwise are talking through their hats. For the war must be won if Quebec is to have its so highly valued language rights. The war must be won by Britain for Quebec's sake as well as for the sake of every other section of the community. For if Canada should lose its tie with Britain there would be real danger of the French language rights being lost.

There is no one person who understands that better than His Eminence, Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve. Here is what he said at Toronto at the combined meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs on April 17: "The Commonwealth of Nations is not a mere concourse of people having among themselves relations more or less intimate of sole business life, or of a community of material interests. It is much more than that, it is an association of free nations united together, not compulsorily, but because they all share substantially the same ideals of social and international justice, honor and human dignity. And for that reason it has to be defended and safeguarded at all costs, even the cost of blood, under the leadership of those constitutionally presiding over its fortunes. So Canada entered freely, though efficaciously, into the war."

And if "it has to be safeguarded at all costs, even the cost of blood," then who is the person who will not say that the "cost of blood" should not be spread fairly and evenly and democratically. Surely not one who is as anxious as His Eminence is to win the war.

THE French-Canadian is all out to win the war. It is only those who have lived off him, that want to keep him as a step to political office, who use his name for all sorts of things he does not stand for. The French-Canadian, just as much as his brothers in other provinces, is willing to make sacrifices for the Cause. And for the sake of the country as a whole those burdens must be laid evenly.

It is highly unjust for politicians who want to save their political skins to blame their own lack of courage today and their faults of



First Officer Jim Mollison, famed British aviator who was in Canada last week to fly planes to England.

twenty-four years on the shoulders of the French-Canadian. Politicus has been told by scores of friends who are French-Canadians from Quebec that it is their leaders who are at fault, those leaders who misled them in the peace years and who should now be atoning for their sins to their own people instead of blaming them.

Col. Ralston told the House last week: "We will ask, as a matter of fact, for citizens' committees in each province. We shall probably make allotments to each province, and ask that citizens' committees be set up, and ask them to help get these men for the armed forces of Canada. I little doubt that the men will be provided."

And in the same speech he said further: "So I want to ask this House and my hon. friend I want to ask hon. members to give us help in connection with this matter. It is drab; it is unspectacular. It is not the same as passing a resolution, laying down a policy or anything like that. But I would ask that hon. members give the necessary help from the point of view of indicating to the men that the time has come when they are needed. The fact is that they are needed in artillery, ordnance, and signal units perhaps considerably more than in infantry units."

IF MEN are needed it is the worst type of social coercion to ask committees to visit them and persuade them. Don't be surprised if the answer of young men is: "If my country needs me then they ought to call me. You're not the Government. And anyway, why pick on me?"

If there are to be white feathers handed out, then this citizens' committees business is the start. If men are needed for the defence of their country, wherever that defence takes place, then the Government must take the responsibility, put the question before Parliament, and have the necessary measures passed there. Nothing else is the fair way. Social pressure on individuals or extra appeals to the most patriotic are unfair. Let not this country's highly varied population be put in the position of developing new hatreds and fanning old ones. Once the Government decides on compulsory selective national service it will find that the country is away ahead of it in its appreciation of what equal sacrifice means.

Then if men are needed they will be called. If they are not needed they will stay at their jobs until that time. Compulsory selective service does not mean that every able man at once gets into uniform. It simply means that as openings appear in the armed services men are called out. Nothing more than that. Industry will not be hindered in an effective scheme. There will then be no question of calling men or enlisting men when they are not needed. Nor will emotional surges force the Government's hand in a direction that is not most effective in the war's prosecution.

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This year Longines watchmakers observe their 75th anniversary. The Longines watch that you may buy today embodies the accumulated experience of 75 years of fine watchmaking. Longines jewelers proudly show Longines watches from \$50; also Wittnauer watches from \$29.75; products of LONGINES-WITTNAUER CO. OF CANADA LTD. 240 St. James West, Montreal.



DEATHS

Harvey, Mary Christina, U.F.L., 55 Ridge Drive. Died May 6, 1941. Beloved wife of A. Harvey and dear mother of Mrs. H. Chapman (Muriel of Toronto), Mrs. L. A. Macklin (Eric of Stratford), Mrs. H. B. B. (Dora of Toronto). Funeral from home at Transfiguration, 111 Manor Rd. at 2 P.M. Thursday, May 8. Interment St. George's Cemetery, Islington.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

A Federation of Free Democracies

BY FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Francis X. Chauvin, distinguished French-Canadian student of international affairs, discusses the treatment of Germany and the foundation of a new world order based the safeguard of common interests.

SOONER or later, this World War No. 2 will come to an end. And when it does end, some kind of settlement will be made; some sort of New World Order will be established. If Germany wins, we know beforehand what the settlement will be, what the New Order will be. It is more comfortable to hope and believe that Britain will be victorious, for, as free men, we envisage with awe and fear a state of abject slavery.

In the event of a British victory, two main purposes must be kept in mind: firstly, to render utterly impossible any eventual recurrence of German aggression against any state, neighboring or distant; secondly, to set up a world machinery strong enough to give all mankind the assurance of an Era of Peace and Plenty, of Freedom and Justice. To that end, the peace negotiators will have to avoid the grave errors of Versailles and give up the idea that European peace, or world peace, is predicated upon a strong Germany. They will have to insist upon Germany performing acts of evacuation and restitution, before a Peace Conference can assemble. All invaded, occupied, or conquered countries and territories must be freed of German troops and Gestapo, and restored to their former status. There must be restitution of the human victims of Hitler's concentration camps and slave gangs; restitution of valuable articles such as machinery, contents of churches and art galleries, libraries, universities and laboratories; and restitution of physical damages, such as destruction of cities, communications and properties. In dealing with these questions of evacuation, restitution and reparations, there must be no equivocation. If there is to be arbitration, it must be over details, and details only. Justice must be foremost, not merely as a conception or ideal, but as a reality.

Commonwealth of States

After these preliminary steps are taken, the Peace Conference may meet. And its first task will be to build a New World Order. The logical basis of this new Order appears to be, in the light of experience, some kind of World-Wide Association of States, from which the principle of national self-determination would not be excluded, but in which the complete national independence of small states would not be admitted as an economic, or even political, formula. The aim must be, not a League of Nations, because the word "League" savors too much of past disappointments, but a Universal Commonwealth of States in which would be included all the nations of the world whose concepts of life are common, and which would permit, within this world-wide organism, of the formation of regional associations or groups knit together by ways and standards of life, by geographical conditions and accidents, or by similarity of language. For instance, the Scandinavian States could form a "state" or "union," the Polish-Czechoslovak States another, the Balkan States another, etc. These unions of contiguous States could be members of a larger European Federation, which would be granted a certain authority and certain controls (e.g. currency, customs and systems of communications), but which would function under a Federal Authority whose powers would extend to all questions of foreign policy, defence, general financing, etc.

This, of course, is the broad outline, wherein details do not perforce enter. The choice for the future is obligatory between Sovereignty and Insecurity. Either the Post-War World must be able to confront any potential aggressor with an emphatic superiority of armed forces, (this is Sovereignty), or leave mankind vulnerable to another dose of German or Totalitarian poison at some future date, no matter how remote (this is Insecurity). Man has invented stupendous instruments of destruction and death; now he must learn to control those discoveries. The present

techniques of Massacre and Misery must be changed to an endowment of Peace and Plenty.

The question of Post-War Settlement or Peace Aims and Terms has been the preoccupation of many writers for the past twelve months. The problem of the future of humanity always has a strong appeal for anyone capable of study and thinking. Most of these writers appear to have kept aloof from fantasies and phantoms and shown a disposition to grapple with the grim realities which crowd upon us. In their efforts to find a structure suitable to post-war society, they have given evidence of a keen desire to be constructive, and have certainly proved themselves sincere.

Victor Hugo's Scheme

The general consensus is that there should be, after the War and in the event of a British victory, a world coalition duly vested with the moral, legal and physical authority to quell aggression and maintain peace. The idea is not new. We can find some trace of it as far back as the sixteenth century, when Sully Minister to the French King, Henry IV, proposed a division of Europe into fifteen States with a Common Council and a single Army and Navy. The project was also studied by Kant, who in the eighteenth century urged a federation of all the free Republics of Europe, and again by Hugo, at the Paris Peace Conference of 1849, when the great French poet appealed for a "United States of Europe." Briand and Henderson revived Hugo's scheme in 1930, in a memorable debate at the Assembly of the League of Nations, and as late as December 29, 1939, Daladier suggested a broadening of the Franco-British Union, so as to bring about a Federation of the "various States of Europe." All these men of yesterday, and those of today, were, and are, motivated by the stark realization that the free democracies of the world must federate and coalesce against absolutism, universal regimentation and brutal force, in order to preserve happiness, progress, honor and the satisfaction of conscience. The Federal Union Committees which have been formed in various countries, chiefly in the United States, England, Free France and the members of the British Commonwealth, spring from this historic vision. The object of these committees is to foster the creation of a common military defence, the establishment of a common customs union, the setting up of a Parliament of the Federation, to which each federated country would send deputies and which would make effective a budget for defense and foreign policies. The federal citizenship would in no way affect the national citizenship.

Too Few English-speaking

There is a group of well intentioned thinkers who, while admitting the urgency of some central authority, believe that a Union of the English-speaking World should provide all mankind with sufficient security against any eventual disturbance of peace. This writer does not share this opinion. Of the two hundred million people in the world speaking the English language, only about fifty million inhabit Europe, the source of all troubles. The centre of such a Union would certainly be in the Western Hemisphere most likely in the United States—that is, three thousand miles from the European hot-bed of disorders. The British Isles would be practically isolated an impossible situation. Moreover, a Union on the basis of language would run the risk of counter-unions

on the same basis, for it is impossible to attempt a hegemony of any kind without provoking coalitions to oppose it. There are about 3400 spoken languages in the world. Certainly one could not expect as many unions as there are languages, but the possibility of Unions of other leading nations speaking a common language would not be remote. Furthermore, a Union of the English-speaking World, would mean the disruption of the British Commonwealth of Nations, certainly a prospect which even Miss Dorothy Thompson cannot face with equanimity.

Much preferable is a Federation of Free Democracies. The vicious principle of independent nationalities would be set aside. The principle of nationalities invariably leads to wars between sets of peoples and these wars inevitably degenerate into exterminations of races. The principle of nationalities leaves the door open to terrible vengeance. Did not the Jews of Germany speak the same language as Hitler, Goering, and Himmler? But did not Hitler prac-

tice upon them abhorrent violence on the ground of nationality? A Federation of Free Nations cannot take into account national rivalries. Its sole *raison d'être* is the safeguard of common interests, which in the final analysis are the interests of reason and civilization.

A Union of the English-Speaking World would stir up feelings of extreme jealousy in other nations. Let us not forget that what originally gave birth in the German race to the idea of world domination was not the want of vital space, but more particularly a sort of Puritan rage against the easy life of nations dwelling in more fertile lands than the sandy mesas of Northern Germany. No Christian World Order can be established by fomenting jealousy and hatred. Christianity calls, not for the Union of Men who speak a certain language, but for the federation of men of goodwill, for the federation of freedom-loving peoples, for the federation of democracies, of peoples free from sins against nature, against charity, against humanity.



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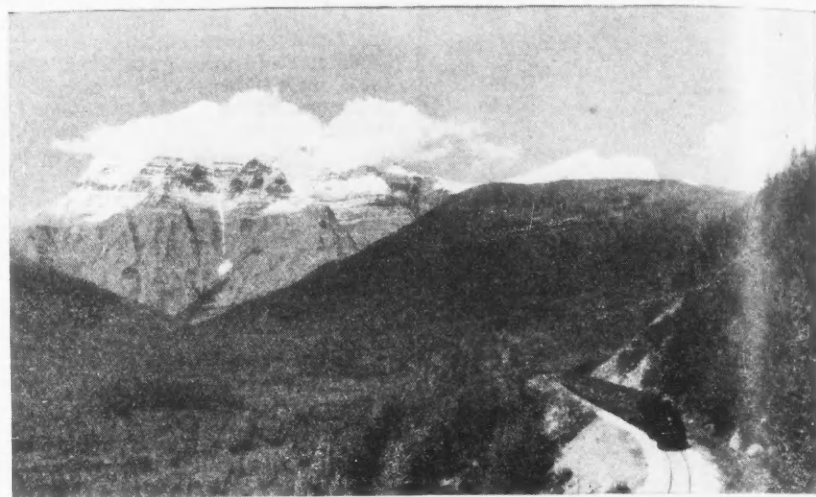
THIS book of 1079 pages is the second and last volume of *The World of the Thibaults*, that immensely long French novel of which the first half, called *The Thibaults*, was published in English some time ago. The theme of the work is the disintegration and collapse of the nineteenth century world as it is reflected in the lives of a French bourgeois family. In the volume under review the brothers Thibault both die. Jacques, who has abandoned the ties of family in order to become a professional revolutionary, perishes as a man of action when he is dropping pamphlets from an airplane over the Western Front. Antoine, the physician, is suffering from incurable disease and takes his own life, having lived long enough to see the end of the war. Thus pass the Thibaults, except for Jacques' illegitimate son.

Roger Martin du Gard has planned his work on a grand scale and has carried it out with the exhaustive completeness of Romain Rolland or Jules Romains. That he has finished his task to the satisfaction of eminent and exacting critics is shown by the fact that he has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. Still, just to prove that there is still some free-will left in the world, I shall confess that I found *Summer 1914* a very long and not always an interesting book. I learned a lot of history from it

which I had not known before and I was grateful for the intimate glimpses which it gave me of Poincaré, Jaurès, Mussolini and other men of destiny. But I still have an invincible conviction that the end of

fiction is to entertain, and I was not entertained by this book.

It is not hard to see why this should be so. A detailed account of daily life in France from Sunday, June 10, 1914 until Monday, November 18, 1918, is not reading which one can regard at present with the objectivity due to a work of art. It is too near the knuckle. I would not say this if I were not sure that the book would last until happier times; it may last as long as there is a French literature. And as long as it lasts Mr. Stuart Gilbert's admirable English translation will last with it.



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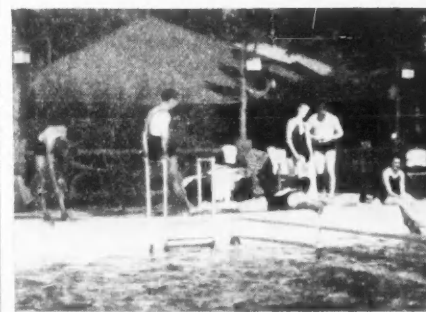
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Summer Comes Into The House

BY BERNICE COFFEY



IT STANDS to reason that the house should put on a few new garments so that it's summer within as well as without. Here are some suggestions for doing it without putting a noticeable strain on the bank account. Some of the suggestions come from an interior decorator, although their simplicity leaves them open to execution by anyone with a flair for getting things done without too much professional assistance.

Look about the piece-goods departments of the stores and you'll be surprised at the number of inexpensive cottons that lend themselves to draperies, says our friend the decorator. You'll discover a whole new field of uses for them—for instance, gigantic flower garden prints in crisp cotton plisses (a crinkled weave that needs little or no ironing after a bout

One of a collection of eighty models sent by England's leading designers to South America. Note length of jacket and pockets of this white Moygashel linen from Stevenson.

in the tub). These primarily were intended for summery housecoats, but their large bold designs and brave colors make excellent light summer draperies. Some idea of the variety of design is given by just two of the patterns—a hand painted effect is suggested in a big florid poppy print which is carried out in rose and vivid red with deep blue green, while yet another which would be especially effective has aqua, deep rose and yellow combined in an allover stripe which is interrupted by sweeping dark green leaf sprays. At forty-nine cents a yard, what can you lose?

Yards and yards of white cotton eyelet embroidery are to be found among the piece-goods for summer wear. Crisply starched, we can think of nothing more likely to give an illusion of coolness on the hottest day to a room in which there are windows curtained with it.

We know of one house for which the artist decorator bought bolts of flowered-sprigged dimity. This he used in the bedroom of the tall,

blonde and glamorous owner. It was an old house, the plaster on the walls was bumpy and cracked, and the dimity was hung at the windows and in very full folds from ceiling to floor of the shallow alcove in which stood a large mirrored dressing table.

And what about these ideas to give the house a summery atmosphere—

Organdy in any of the frail pastel tints (green is especially good) as a cloth for the luncheon or dinner table. It could be used with a simple hem or with an applied border of fine handkerchief linen of the same shade—or perhaps finished with an edging of white Irish lace. Looks grand with one's finest silver and thinnest china.

More summer recipes:

Instead of the usual parade of vases, look around the house for unusual containers to hold the flowers your garden is beginning to put forth. A tight little nosegay of forget-me-nots in a demi-tasse, complete with saucer, lends a touch of well-sealed charm to the breakfast tray. Or if you've any of those old candle molds discover for yourself how wonderfully they adapt themselves as flower-holders. And toy watering cans which can be bought for less than a quarter make a brave show when filled with flowers. The cans are to be had in pastel shades... Baskets and flowers have a natural affinity and an informal charm. For small arrangements small baskets such as those used for hot rolls will do nicely. The Canadian Institute for the Blind has an enormous selection of shapes and sizes of baskets, many of which lend themselves beautifully to floral arrangements. Of course a receptacle of some kind to hold water for the flowers will have to be put inside them but any old tin can will serve very well—as old hands at flower arrangement know very well.

In New York

"One has only to look around the stores in New York to see how closely the United States identifies itself with Great Britain. Not only are all sorts of events being held with the object of raising funds for the relief of



Designed by Victor Stiebel, this demure frock of white-and-red check cotton for a young girl is among those included in the British collection now being exhibited in South America.

British civilians, for ambulances, mobile canteens, and so on, but one constantly is coming across things in the shops of which a proportion of the price is being turned over for British relief. Among these are printed fabrics with a design featuring the R.A.F. The other day I saw two bracelet charms being sold for the same purpose. One of these is a miniature box to be had either in gilt or sterling silver. Inside is a tiny silk British flag. 'Britain Can Take It' reads the cover of the box. And for heart charm collectors there is a little silver heart with the message 'My Heart Belongs to England,' engraved above a crown.

"By the way," the letter adds somewhat irrelevantly, "I've noticed



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CORK TIP OR PLAIN



Ida Lupino wears a brief one-piece play suit of plum red seersucker with a panel of a lighter shade of the color at front. Appliques of the darker color are an interesting accent inspired by Indian design.

several women in the smarter restaurants wearing black silk stockings with black suede pumps. The hosiery is fabulously sheer and is definitely 'femme fatale'. Now some of the stores have window displays not only of the black stockings, but others in gunmetal, smoky tone, and very dark brown. Somehow or other they seem to give a more nude appearance to the leg than many skin-toned sheer stockings."

A Letter From England

I'd like to tell you a little about the women of Britain's civilian army—the ARP services who fight the blitz, says Elisabeth Huxley, writing from London. These are the men and women who go out when the siren wails instead of going in. While others take cover in shelters, men and women of the ARP are going about their allotted tasks in the darkened streets—reporting damage, fighting fires, locating unexploded bombs, digging out the injured, and getting them to the hospital amid a rain of high-explosives, incendiaries, and spattering shrapnel.

Some of this work is done by women. And not only the work that can be dealt with under cover—vital work like operating switchboards, treating the wounded and so on. Women go out into the blitz, with no protection save that offered by a tin hat. For instance, the ambulance drivers. Theirs is the job of going out to fetch in the wounded, pulled from the wreckage of homes and dragged from burning buildings.

It's not an easy job. Some would say not a woman's job. The risk and the strain are both great. Yet in all parts of Britain women, old and young, are not only doing it but doing it magnificently—at least, that's what their men colleagues say, and that's what the people of the blitzed cities say. And they ought to know.

The Night Shift

What sort of women are they? What sort of lives do they have? Well, come with me and meet the night shift at one of the Bristol ambulance depots, where members of the Bristol Casualty Service wait the call to go into action when the Luftwaffe comes.

You'll meet the night shift in a small, bare, stuffy room in the base-

ment of what was once a large private house, now taken over by the ARP. A fire burns in the grate and around it a dozen women sit in camp chairs, knitting, reading, doing crossword puzzles, or just chatting—and, at intervals, brewing tea over the fire. They wear the navy-blue slacks that are part of their uniform; near at hand are their navy topcoats, their gas masks, and their black tin hats with a large white "A" painted on the front. On a board on the wall is pinned a notice they've all memorized; the order in which each driver is to go out, if the call comes. They're all ready to go at a few moments' notice, but when there isn't a raid they sit and chat and brew tea, and if there's still no raid by eleven o'clock or so they go to bed in a dormitory next door, sleeping on stretcher beds with rough grey blankets and with their clothes on.

You might expect these drivers to be girls of college age with a taste for adventure. But about half the



A tunic dress of tangerine crepe with four patch pockets accented with chartreuse pottery buttons. Front fullness is achieved by three tucks.

shift turned out to be married women with homes and husbands to look after as well as their ambulance work to do. And children, too. Some had children of high school age or more. One had a little girl of nearly three. To keep a home running in wartime (when housekeeping is a lot more complicated than it used to be) and do duty with the ARP at the same time must take a lot of organizing. I asked one woman how she managed it. She said that her husband was on duty fire-watching at his business several times a week, so he tried to synchronize his spells of duty with hers.

Mothers, Spinsters, Debs

You meet all types, all ages, in the ambulance service. I spoke to one middle-aged woman who'd been doing the same job in the last war, but in France, then—driving ambulances and, later, supplies up to the line. Then to a girl of 19 or 20 who'd been training as a children's nurse when war broke out. Another girl, no older, had wanted to go in the movies, and yet another had actually made the grade, till the war caused half the British studios to close. Some had husbands serving in the Forces. Some had always worked for their living, others had never held a paid job before in their lives.

The men in charge of the depot don't conceal their admiration. "These women!" one of them said. "They'll come into the dispatch room after two or three hours out in a raid, when it's really hot, and ask 'Is my hat on straight?...' Another added: "If you're writing about them, say they've done well. In fact, even if you pile it on, I don't think you could very well exaggerate..."

Errands of Mercy

Each girl has to drive her ambulance alone. She has no companion. As a rule she goes out in convoy with two cars, containing a Rescue Squad and a First Aid Party.

Eventually the driver reaches her objective. Then she may have a long cold, frightening wait while the Rescue Squad search among the debris and pull out the injured, then while the First Aid Squad fix them up until they can reach the hospital. All the time the drivers are waiting there are bombs coming down.

At last the injured are got out and the stretchers are loaded into the ambulance. Then the driver has to find the quickest way to the hospital. Again there are craters and unexploded bombs to contend with. She must drive slowly to avoid jolting the injured, although all her instincts may prompt her to dash for home and the comparative shelter of the depot. Often roads are blocked completely and she must find a way around.

She finds the hospital at last and unloads her cargo. Then back to the depot for instructions. If she's lucky, if the raid isn't a severe one, she may get a chance to warm up by the fire and drink a much-needed cup of hot tea. But if it's a blitz there's not time for that.

There Are Risks

Of course, there have been narrow escapes. One woman thought the back door of her ambulance was rattling, got out, and went round in back of the truck to fix the door. While she was doing this, a delayed action bomb went up and blew off the front of her ambulance, half burying it in dirt. She herself was partially buried but got off with nothing worse than bruises. What's more, she managed to get the truck dug out, to get it started, and to limp back to the depot with it though it had to be thrown on the scrapheap afterwards. "We're not supposed to come back," she remarked, "without our trucks." So, of course, she didn't.

MARRIAGES

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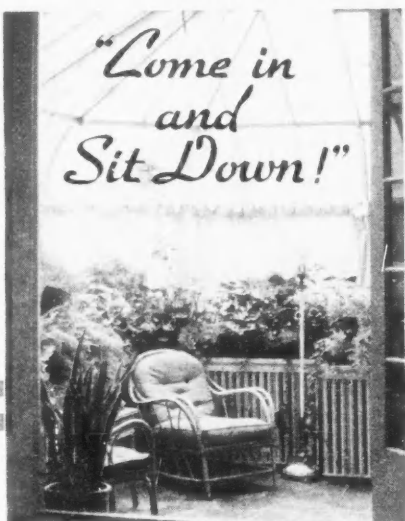
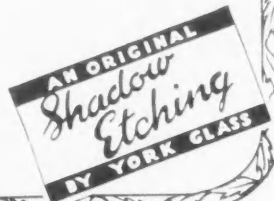
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A Canadian of True Genius

BY PERSIS AGNES HEBEN

The early struggles of Kathleen Parlow recall those of many another great interpretive artist.

In spite of difficulties this Canadian girl eventually became renowned as a violinist and won the acclaim which was due to her genius.

Although her art has taken her to many lands she has always been devoted to Canada and has now returned to the country of her birth.

SIX feet of radiant womanhood, and a violin; vibrant authority, pulsating tenderness. There, in a few words, is the subject of this sketch, Kathleen Parlow. One of those Canadians of genius who have brought distinction throughout the world on her native land.

Born in Calgary, when Calgary boasted a population of three thousand, her Canadian ancestry dates back to her great-grandfather, Major Oliver Hamilton. He was sent by the British Government from Londonderry, Ireland, as governor of New Brunswick. Her father was a Hudson's Bay Company factor, and her Uncle John drove the first stage-coach through to British Columbia from Calgary.

In spite of this vigorous, robust background, Kathleen was delicate as a child. At the age of four and a half, her mother took her to California to live. Kathleen's mother, trained for school teaching prior to her marriage, undertook Kathleen's education at home, using Canadian school books. The child was most anxious to read, and anyone who would help her to spell out long words was indeed a friend. This early interest in reading has developed into a passion for books—rarely fiction, in fact anything but fiction. And now, Miss Parlow says, "No words can express the gratitude I shall always feel to those who in my childhood nurtured my mind on only the very best books. It is like having lived all one's life among the truest and greatest of mankind. It is impossible to estimate the effect such reading has had on my music."

What was the beginning of her musical career? Her mother, an accomplished musician, played the violin. Her cousin was a teacher of violin in San Francisco. Many musical evenings were enjoyed together. The child was very interested and wanted to play the violin like mother. One day she saw a half-size violin in a toy shop window, and nothing would do but she must have it. Her very wise mother insisted that if the instrument was bought, Kathleen must learn to play it properly, and after a great many promises on Kathleen's part, the instrument was bought and Kathleen's cousin, F. J. Conrad, began her instruction.

The money was not wasted. At the age of six, Kathleen was playing in public. As yet the thought of a musical career for her daughter had not entered her mother's mind. Then study with Henry Holmes began. This man, a former violin teacher of Queen Alexandra, and himself a pupil of Spohr, soon recognized the divine spark, and after some years of instructing her, he insisted that the child should go to London.

Heard by Leopold Auer

How this trip was accomplished is most interesting. Even in those days it was necessary to have money to travel, and the Parlows were by no means wealthy. So the people of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco clubbed together to get her a good violin. Mrs. Carolan, daughter of the famous Pullman family, came to her financial aid. Imagine a thirteen-year-old girl and her widowed mother commencing such a journey, with just enough money to last them for six weeks in London! They knew no one in Lon-



The Hart House Quartet begins its second Beethoven Festival at Hart House on Saturday evening, May 10. The Quartet is seen here with Mary Pickford, who entertained them when last they visited the Pacific Coast.

don, and their only introductions were two letters, one of which was addressed to King Edward VII. The implicit faith of these people! Reduced to their last five shillings, Mrs. Parlow obtained a position to tide them over. At last came a command from Queen Alexandra to play for her. To have one's name in the Court Circular as "commanded to appear at Buckingham Palace" assured fame to the commandee.

Kathleen was not actually studying in London. Scholarships were offered by the Royal Academy of Music and by prominent teachers of violin in London, but Kathleen would have none of them. She had a childish pertinacity that would not be gainsaid. She knew exactly what she wanted, and finally she found it. Mischa Elman came to London to play. After hearing him, Kathleen knew at once that his was the teacher with whom she wanted to study. But his teacher was Leopold Auer, living in Russia, and Kathleen was in London. By a remarkable coincidence that same year Leopold Auer came to London, for the first time in fifteen years. He heard Kathleen play and immediately

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DAILY — FOR "THE WEAK"

offered to teach her at no cost if she would come to St. Petersburg. She promptly accepted.

Financed by Strathcona

Still without surplus funds, Kathleen's thirring instinct carried her through. Naively trusting, and without consulting even her mother, she called on Lord Strathcona, then High Commissioner for Canada. She asked him for the loan of £200 to go to Russia. Lord Strathcona was highly amused, and with no particular confidence in the outcome, he immediately gave the money. Off to Russia, with her ever-faithful mother, went Kathleen. This was the time of the "Red Sunday," but the beginning of the first revolution

in Russia meant absolutely nothing to her. Auer was in Russia, so to Russia she must go. She was the first foreigner to study at the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music.

Kathleen Parlow does not give her confidence easily, but once it is gained, it is unswerving. Leopold Auer said of her that she was the easiest pupil he had to teach, because she did exactly as she was told. No thought of questioning his authority ever entered her mind, and it was under his guidance that her musicianship developed in all its glory.

At the age of sixteen she was invited by the Russian composer Glazounov to play his concerto at the Festival of Russian music to be given in Ostend. There were many objec-

tions to a young, unknown violinist, particularly a girl, being accorded such an honor. But when Glazounov refused to conduct the festival unless Miss Parlow played, consent was given. She created a furor.

Her success in Germany was phenomenal. The London *Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent, 1908, commenting on the striking success of Kathleen Parlow in Berlin, remarked "It need hardly be repeated that if anything musical that is entirely or fractionally, directly or indirectly, of British origin can live in the atmosphere of Berlin criticism, it must be great indeed."

Amusing are her tales of Japanese attempts at American publicity. At Nagoya, Japan, she was greeted not only by the entire population of the town which turned out at the station to meet her, but also by a cart covered with a canopy and drawn by two bulls (yes, bulls, not oxen) draped with covers bearing her name in large letters. This conveyance had been provided for her, and behind it she was expected to make a tour of the city streets. This was too much for Miss Parlow's party to bear with equanimity, and, to the scandal of all Japanese notions of politeness, they burst into gales of laughter. The procession, when it finally proceeded on its way, was a truly royal one.

Chinese Politeness

Chinese politeness was brought home to her very forcibly at her first appearance in China. Imagine an artist going onto a platform or stage to perform, with no other sound than the click of her heels on the floor, and the footsteps of her accompanist behind her! One expects at least a smattering of applause. In this dreadful silence, Miss Parlow reached the centre of the stage and bowed. The entire audience of 1,500 people at once arose and gravely bowed back. It took Miss Parlow and her accompanist some time to gain their equilibrium. There was no applause, merely a very polite hearing and grave, ceremonial compliments at the conclusion of the concert.

Miss Parlow is an extremely modest person, and while she is a fluent and entertaining conversationalist tête-à-tête, she does not enjoy speaking in public. On the occasion of her first American tour, she was the guest of honor at a leading New York art club. The well-known actress, Edith Wynn Matheson was selected to make the address of welcome. Her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House" and other successful plays, prepared her speech. At the luncheon, Miss Matheson prefaced her remarks by telling the gathering that her husband had written the speech. Miss Parlow rose to respond; she explained that she was decidedly nervous and handicapped by the lack of a husband to write her speeches, so she calmly turned to Mr. Kennedy and asked him to respond for her. The playwright, amid much applause, made a neat little response to the address which he himself had prepared.

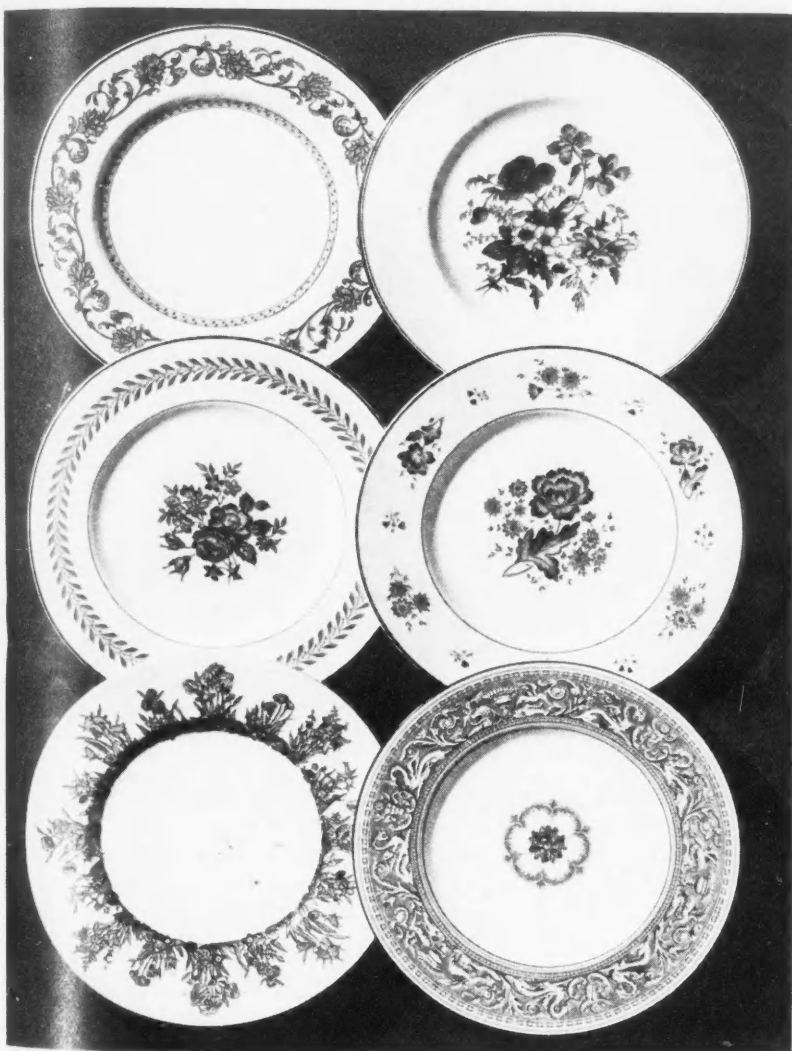
Kathleen Parlow has played before many crowned heads of Europe, before immense audiences in the larger centres of the world, and in innumerable smaller towns; she has been much feted on every hand. Her charming home is a delight to visit, filled as it is with mementoes of her career—an autographed photograph of Queen Marie of Rumania, a

quaint drinking cup used by Peter the Great of Russia, Chinese hand-wrought iron pictures, a roll of Japanese kimono cloth, embroidered with the royal insignia, given to her by Prince Kuni, brother of the Empress, to mention only a few. In spite of all the adulation she has received, and in spite of numerous advantages that might have been derived from changing her nationality, she has never forgotten that she was a Canadian. California would have liked to claim her for its own, but Canada has remained supreme in her affections.

Kathleen Parlow and her mother have now taken up residence in To-

ronto, and Miss Parlow has joined the faculty of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. For the present she will continue her summer work as first violinist with the famous South Mountain String Quartet, which gives a series of concerts each summer in Pittsfield, Mass. Many of the finest violinists of Toronto have taken advantage of her unique lecture recitals, in which she has demonstrated an astonishing mastery over practically all the literature of the violin. Both by example and precept is Kathleen Parlow likely to exercise a profound influence on the musical life of her native land.

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ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH

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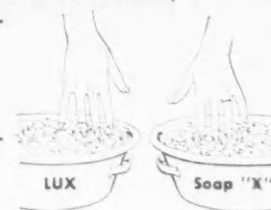
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MRS. D. M. NOBLES' HANDS AFTER ONE-HAND TEST OF DISHWASHING SOAPS

HER LEFT HAND was dipped in suds from Soap "X" for 20 minutes, 3 times a day, for 37 days under conditions similar to home dishwashing. At the end of the test, the hand was very red, rough and dry.

HER RIGHT HAND was in Lux suds for exactly the same time and under the same conditions. It remained soft and smooth throughout the test. Mrs. Nobles used no creams or lotions on her hands.

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For 20 minutes, 3 times a day, Mrs. Nobles placed her right hand in a dishpanful of Lux suds — her left hand in a dishpanful of suds from Soap "X". Scientists examined her hands regularly, kept careful records. Altogether, 5 soaps widely used for dishes were tested.

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Kathleen Parlow with her famous Guarnerius violin, and a pendant given to her by the Queen of Norway.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Philadelphians Magnificent in Brahms

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

OF LATE New York musical commentators have been paying considerable attention to conductors, their qualities and mannerisms. A lay enthusiast recently accused critics of "conductoritis," and alleged that they expected a conductor to provide a show in the way of eccentric gestures and movements, if he was to gain approval. This was with specific reference to Sir Thomas Beecham and Mitropoulos of Minneapolis. Olin Downes replies that critics do not care whether a conductor stands on his head, so long as he gets beautiful results. The essence of the matter is whether a conductor, given an orchestra of superior quality, is able to bring forth its fullest powers of expression.

Personally, too much demonstration disturbs me, and I would cite Eugene Ormandy as a conductor of easy and dignified deportment who rises at all times to the latter requirement. He played in Toronto in 1937 just after his appointment as successor to Leopold Stokowski, and we have yearly had an opportunity to watch him developing a greater and greater capacity to make the fullest use of the magnificent instrument provided by the personnel of the Philadelphia Orchestra. On Monday night at Massey Hall in two great works by Brahms he rose to heights not hitherto reached by him. His stance on the podium is firm; his conducting, reserved in gesture, is from the waist up. He apparently makes occasional use of his jutting chin and back of it all the superb leadership and emotional fervor.

Richly endowed, the Philadelphia Orchestra is of enthralling, impeccable quality in every particular, with a lustrous array of competent soloists. One would be compelled to indulge in hyperbole to adequately describe its grandeur in climaxes and its capacity for exquisite detail. A virtuosic instrument in itself, the man who plays on it has become nobly virtuosic in directing it.

The major numbers were Brahms' "Academic Festival Overture" and the Fourth Symphony, both dating from the period between 1880 and 1885. One is deeply joyous, the other profound in feeling. Both give rich and inimitable expression to the emotions of a happier age than our own.

The Fourth Symphony is quasi-tragic as though Brahms was stirred by mighty and sombre moods, but at times it becomes gently radiant. How stupendous it seems in comparison with Tchaikovsky's Fourth, similar in moods, which Barbirolli played over the air on the previous day. It requires an orchestra as magnificent as the Philadelphia, and a conductor as discerning as Ormandy to reveal its mightiness. It stood forth in all its contours on Monday night and was the Orchestra's noblest achievement in this city since Ormandy took control. The other side of the conductor and the irresistible finesse of his personnel were later revealed in Enesco's 1st Rumanian Rhapsody and the Strauss "Emperor Waltz."

A very happy interlude was provided by "From Childhood," suite for harp and orchestra, by the versatile

American composer, Harl McDonald. He himself conducted and had as soloist Edna Phillips, unsurpassed among contemporary virtuosi of her instrument. The suite is based on half-a-dozen ancient English nursery rhymes, with the tune "I Saw Three Ships" as the main subject, and diversifications on other themes like "Three Blind Mice" and "Oranges and Lemons." The lyric passages for harp are brilliantly developed and were executed with thrilling grace and purity of tone; and the orchestral background is wizard-like in humor and resourcefulness.

Reopening of Proms

THE immense support given to music by the Toronto public during the past two or three months presents a situation unique in the city's history. There have been many largely supported events to which it has been impossible to give attention in this department; and attendance at major events has, at a conservative estimate, run to 10,000 weekly. When in 1934 the Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena were commenced under Reginald Stewart, nobody dreamed that one day it would be necessary to rigidly limit the seat sale to 7600; yet that is what has come to pass. Had accommodation existed it would not have been difficult to attract 10,000 people to last week's opening. The opportunity to hear an orchestra of such large dimensions and a singer so celebrated as Gladys Swarthout at "movie" prices, no doubt had something to do with it; but in a general sense it is unquestionable that the undercurrent of worry created by the war has caused many to seek solace in music.

One has noticed in the past that at the first concert or two the orchestra is less impressive in quality and efficiency than in those which come after Mr. Stewart and his musicians have settled down to the season's work. This was unfortunately true last week. Familiar works like the Overture to "Mignon" and Dvorak's "New World" Symphony went very well, but it was a mistake to present so difficult and tricky a work as Aaron Copland's "El Salon Mexico" without more rehearsal. Frankly the rendering

was a "flop" in which the orchestra seemed to get lost. Many listeners were no doubt disposed to blame the modernism of Copland; yet when done by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra some months ago, and when recorded by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, "El Salon Mexico" was a vivid, stimulating work. A better showing was made with Arthur Benjamin's beautiful Suite of old English airs, "Cotillion," but I am convinced that Mr. Stewart can give a much finer rendering.

It is surprising how many first-rate American singers come from the Middle West;—the lovely Gladys Swarthout, a Missouri girl, is an example. She has been before the public for 17 years and throughout that period has steadily advanced in personal beauty, poise and artistic finesse. Endowed with a warm, emotional contralto voice, enhanced by a lovely smile, she is obviously an artist of fine musical intuitions and discerning interpretative sense. Last week she sang lyrics by composers as diversified as Purcell, Chausson, Granados and Saint-Saens, invariably with a gracious rhythmical and emotional touch; and a sense of the atmosphere of each composition.

Montreal Festival

This year Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier, who for five springs has performed a giant's task in building up the Montreal Music Festival, is taking a rest. His place is being taken by Sir Thomas Beecham, who will conduct four adult concerts and two children's concerts from June 7 to June 19 inclusive. Orchestral music will figure more largely than in the past, but two great choral works, Bach's B Minor Mass and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," in addition to shorter works by Mozart and Fauré, will be sung. This year the Festival will return to their original home, the village church at Saint-Laurent, a few miles outside Montreal. Seating capacity is not so great as in the various city auditoriums used last year, but the location has the indefinable quality of "atmosphere."

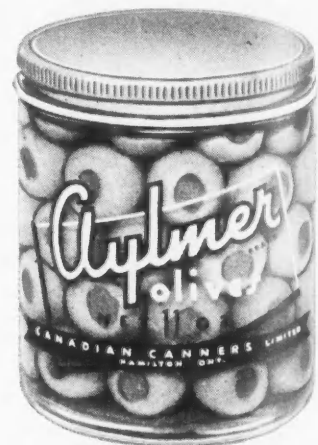
COMING EVENTS

AMATEUR camera enthusiasts and others will be interested in seeing what can be accomplished when a group of "snapshooters" get together to learn how to take pictures instead of just making snapshots. Organized less than two years ago, under the direction of "Jay" of SATURDAY NIGHT, the Toronto Focal Forum will hold its first public showing of photography the week of May 12 to 17 inclusive, on the fifth floor of the T. Eaton Company main store.



Ruggiero Ricci, soloist at the third Promenade Concert of the current season, Varsity Arena, Toronto, May 14.

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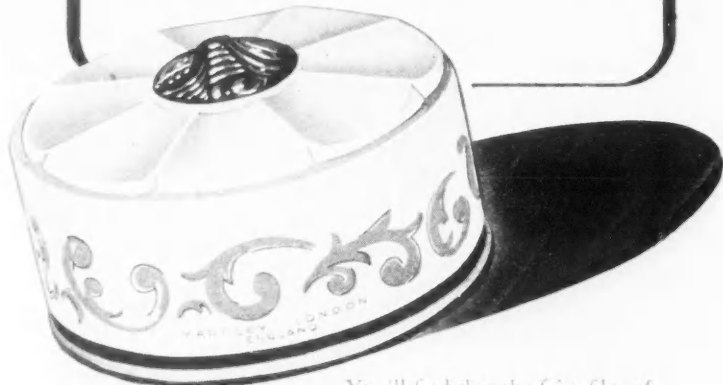
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THE FILM PARADE

Alexander Korda a Poor Propagandist

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF ALEXANDER KORDA wanted to produce a propagandist film there was no reason on earth why he shouldn't do it. There seems even less reason for getting up a lecture on the current threat to democracy, illustrated by animated slides, and calling it "That Hamilton Woman." The result is a film that doesn't succeed either as propaganda or as entertainment. For when you put long contemporary editorials on Empire defence into the mouth of Horatio Nelson the only result is to make both Lord Nelson and his speeches a fantastic bore.

In his latest epic Mr. Korda draws a parallel between the Napoleonic era and our own. He draws it so closely and so obviously that the only omission seems to be a brown-shirted Napoleon with a toothbrush moustache. It's hard to imagine anyone who would be satisfied, on examination, with this idea, except possibly the isolationists. They have been telling us all along that the present trouble is just incorrigible Europe up to its bad old tricks. And the natural conclusion they can draw from the Korda production is that Hitler is no more America's business than Napoleon was.

There are any number of mistakes a propagandist can make, and Mr. Korda seems to have made most of them. "That Hamilton Woman" is both high-sounding and hollow. It assumes that because America is overwhelmingly sympathetic towards the England of today she is ready to accept our public school history of England's past. (Mr. Korda ought to read some of the American public school histories.) It forgets that the most effective, because the most honest, propaganda today doesn't dwell on the purity and invincibility of our own cause, but on the brutal and imminent threat offered by the enemy.

Worst of all it tricks the public into attendance by the promise of exciting historical romance. And the average American movie-goer who has paid his fifty cents for an evening of colorful entertainment is likely to be bored and irritated at the discovery that Mr. Korda has just got him there in order to influence his judgment. Mr. Korda should have known better. You can't after all engage a person's sympathies by hitting him over the head with a large blunt epic.

As for Lady Emma Hamilton and Lord Nelson, they are consistently Vivien Leigh and Lawrence Olivier. Vivien Leigh is pretty and vivacious but obviously no Empire-shaker. Lawrence Olivier is rather unheroically dum throughout. There are scenes of romantic love-making in the gardens and balconies of Naples and here the sets are lavish and eye-filling in the best Korda manner. But back in England the affair settles down and becomes so sedate and decorous that Lady Nelson (Gladys Cooper), with her sense of icy outrage, is made to seem a far less reasonable figure than the meek and loving Emma. It's hard to recognize in all this an affair so flamboyant that for many years afterwards the more reticent historians could hardly bring them-

selves to mention it. As one of them remarks regretfully, "If to the charms of an impure adventuress he (Nelson) sacrificed on his return to England the wife to whom he had been tenderly devoted, it is not necessary to indulge in comment."

"THE Devil and Miss Jones" which has to do with the problem and grievances of department

store employees, opens with a disarming little foreword. . . "We made this Character right up out of our heads, and we hope that nobody will be offended."

The only ones likely to be offended at the treatment the problem is given here will be the Comrades.

These will certainly be outraged at the notion that Big Business can be converted to magnanimity simply by exposing it to the comic humiliations it reserves for its employees. The tycoon here (Charles Coburn) appoints himself a labor spy in his own department store and takes over the duties of an elderly store clerk. He is bullied by the floor supervisor (Edmund Gwenn), by a snoop-

ing lady "shopper" and by a horrid child customer. He is tenderly patronized by a pretty fellow clerk (Jean Arthur) and her middle-aged friend (Spring Byington). He spends an afternoon of nightmare recreation at Coney Island.

The end with everyone happy, adjusted and reconciled—is in plain sight almost from the moment the opening sequence fades off the screen, but in the interval some fresh and diverting situations are contrived and the whole thing comes off pleasantly enough. Whimsy may not strike you as exactly the appropriate note to bring to the grim problem of labor abuse; but after all what is a producer to do when he can't possibly please everybody or offend anybody?



Sylvia Sydney, screen star, who appears in "Accent On Youth", Royal Alex, Toronto, May 12 to May 17.

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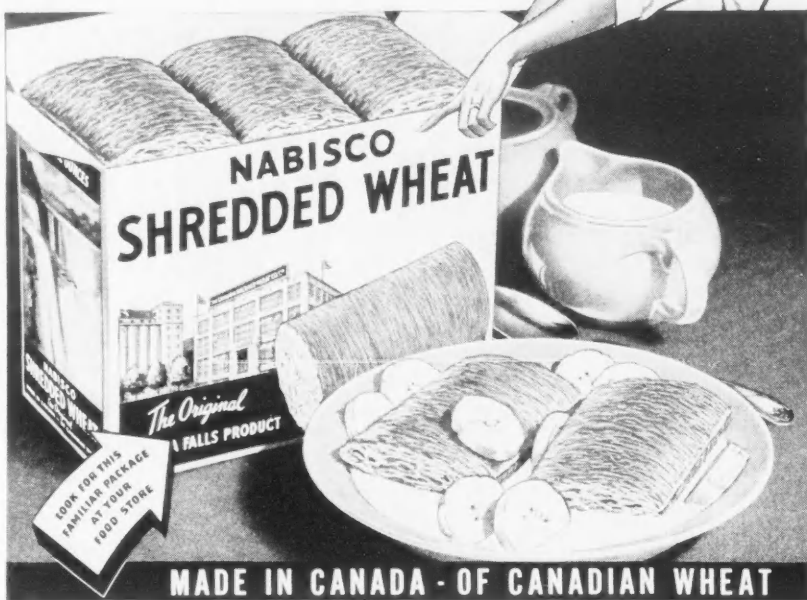
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THE LONDON LETTER

Britain Wants More Women for War-Work

BY P. O'D.

ON APRIL 19 Britain's young women of 20 registered for war-work. About the middle of May the 21's will put their names on the list, and explain what qualifications, or perhaps disqualifications, they consider themselves to possess. After that, at intervals of about a month, will come the 22's and 23's, and such other age-groups as it is intended to call up. The women of the land will thus find themselves engaged in more or less compulsory service, very much as the men are. War is a great leveller.

It is a brave man who tackles a problem of this size and character, but Mr. Bevin, the Minister of Labor, is nothing if not bold. Women are badly needed in the munition factories, they have not come forward in such numbers as the Government hoped, and so the only thing is to go out and get them. Not that I am blaming the dear girls! Probably most of them have merely been waiting for a strong lead. Now they are getting it.

Naturally such a new measure as this could not go through without a good deal of discussion and criticism—not all of it favorable. The dozen or so lady Members in the House of Commons had a field-day during the debate, which the men, with quite understandable caution, left very largely to them.

The Men's Fault?

Altogether the ladies made it clear that, in their opinion, if the women of the country had not been doing all that they might perhaps have done, the fault was entirely due to masculine inefficiency, selfishness, and general muddle-headedness. And then Miss Eleanor Rathbone dropped a large, solid brick, with sharp corners.

"There are more slackers among women than previous speakers admit," said this extremely forthright lady, "and I hope for a drastic round-up of these shirkers."

This is a place where even a male angel might well fear to tread. But I must say that I have noticed quite a few young ladies of a rather decorative type, who do not seem to have very much to do except to keep the troops amused and happy. And a first-class job they appear to be making of it. Army life, I fear, is not going to be what it was, when Mr. Bevin has had his way. All those alluring contours hidden under clumsy factory uniforms! All those enamelled finger-nails growing blunt and chipped on the horrid cases of shells and bombs! All those beautiful eyes peering through protective goggles at the whirling wheels of machine-tools! It is just spoiling the war—that's all!

Wanton Destruction

On the South Coast there is an ancient and picturesque town that I happen to know rather well, a quaint old place full of narrow streets with cobbled pavements, pointed red roofs made lovely by moss and lichen, and buildings that, if not always beautiful in themselves, have become beautiful in the course of the centuries. It is a sort of show-place, without in the least posing as one. It doesn't try to be beautiful—it simply is.

Among the larger residences of this town is one on the High Street, which I used to admire very much for its air of spacious dignity, an Early Georgian house that took one's imagination back to the days of powder and patches, of full-bottom wigs and sedan-chairs. Now it is a wreck, dirty, dilapidated, with broken windows and battered doorways, the sort of place in which a self-respecting mouse would hesitate to live. It is uninhabited, and has indeed been recently declared uninhabitable.

"Ah, those Nazi bombers!" the sympathetic reader may murmur. But no Nazi bomb has fallen any-

where near this house—certainly not near enough to do any damage to it. Nothing really has happened to the house, except that for the past year the Army has used it as a billet. That seems to be enough. A Dornier or a Junker might have wrecked it more quickly, but they could hardly have done it more effectively.

There are a good many other houses in the town in much the same condition. In one, belonging to a friend of mine, the soldiers even pried the wainscoting off the walls and burned it for firewood. I asked him what he was doing about it.

"Nothing," he said. "What can you do? There will be no compensation paid until the war is over, and by then there will probably be no

money to pay it with."

Apparently this sort of thing is happening all over the country, as letters of protest in the papers would indicate. And there can be no doubt where the responsibility lies with the officers. Soldiers don't care, unless they are made to care. A certain amount of damage is inevitable—even a good deal of damage, perhaps—but this sort of wanton destruction is inexcusable.

The strange and disquieting thing about it all is that the soldiers guilty of this hooliganism are, in the main, decent young fellows, who would be horrified at anyone behaving like that in times of peace. "C'est la guerre!" I suppose. But there surely should be some difference between war at home and war in enemy country. Some things might well be left to the Nazis.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Turn Back The Clock

BY JANET MARCH

WHENEVER you find yourself falling into mental ruts on your housekeeping road, over what food nourishes and what doesn't, just stop and consider Great-Aunt Sophie's case. Aunt Sophie enjoyed ill health. She was a picturesque invalid who wore becoming little net caps with streamers, made only in London, England, from whence came a new shipment each spring. Her hair was snow white and she wore garments on which could be becomingly adjusted her large stock of real lace collars. She sat in a large arm chair with a rug over her knees and a table at hand on which were conveniently arranged her patience cards, her knitting and the latest books, for Aunt Sophie was no slouch. She knew what was happening all right. We all liked to go and see her. When we were young there were secret tastes from the latest pot of jelly. When we were older she gave us shrewd advice and is-

tened to our tales tolerantly. She went to church about four times a year and otherwise just moved between her bed and chair. We never knew what was the matter with her, nor I suspect did the doctor, and she lived to be 89. As far as we knew she never ate ordinary meals but sustained life with tea, wine jelly and chicken broth which were constantly brought to her by visitors.

Now if you have a dietitian for a friend she will tell you that the vitamins, proteins, calories and all the rest of it in wine jelly, tea and chicken broth are almost non-existent. In fact you die of malnutrition if that's all you get. Well, Aunt Sophie didn't. She died of good old age, and what's more she was quite stout. Perhaps when no one was around she tucked into a beef steak and some green vegetables, but perhaps jelly and broth and tea do more for you than the dietitians think. It's not so long ago that we were all told to drink a cocktail of gelatine if we needed pepping up.

Not many people make wine jelly these days, and more should for its a fine sweet with whipped cream, and can be eaten too with cold meat.

Wine Jelly 1

- 1 envelope of gelatine
- 2/3 cup of cold water
- 1 cup of boiling water
- 1 1/2 cups of Sauterne
- 1 cup of sugar
- 3 tablespoons of lemon juice

Dissolve the gelatine in the cold water. Melt the sugar in the boiling water, and then add the Sauterne and lemon juice and the cold water and gelatine. Heat to near boiling point and then chill, either in a fancy round mould or, if you are going to cut it up in squares, in a plain square mould.

The old family cook book, hand written in fine illegible slanty writing on paper, brown with either age or spots, has a recipe too, and it believes in more flavoring than the above tried-and-true more modern recipe. Here's one that dates from Aunt Sophie's time.

Wine Jelly 2

- 1 cup of cold water
- 1 envelope of gelatine
- Juice of one lemon
- 12 cloves
- Half a stick of cinnamon

Mix these ingredients and let them stand for an hour and a half. (N.B. It is doubtful if this is necessary. They spent more time fooling around their kitchens in those days.)

Pour on one cup of boiling water and one cup of sugar mixed together and then add one pint of sherry, and the whites and shells of two eggs. Heat till the mixture comes to the boil, then remove from the heat, let stand five minutes, strain and chill.

In the good old days no self-respecting housewife calling on an invalid arrived without a jar of wine, or calves' foot jelly or a bottle of chicken broth. Try it yourself on your next invalid, there's a good chance that one of these will be preferred to the latest blood curdling mystery story.

Having dug out the old family cook book half the afternoon has gone on reading it and I am filled with details of fancy kinds of preserves and spiced beef, and sweets which take dozens of eggs and pints of cream. Every here and there another recipe for wine jelly crops up.

Claret Jelly

- 1/2 bottle of claret
- 3/4 cup of sugar
- 1/2 cup of red currant jelly
- 1 envelope of gelatine

Simmer these ingredients together for five minutes and then add half a glassful of brandy and bring to the boil. Strain "through muslin" — maybe sieves weren't so good in those days — and serve with cream.

Nowadays we are more likely to drink our claret plain and apply the jelly to making the necessary vitamins look and taste nicer.

Vegetable Mould

- 3/4 cup of diced celery
- 1 cup of cooked peas
- 1 cup of shredded cabbage

- 1 envelope of gelatine
- 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice
- 1/2 cup of boiling water
- 1/3 cup of sugar
- 1/4 cup of cold water
- 3 tablespoonfuls of vinegar
- Salt and pepper

Soak the gelatine in the cold water for a few minutes and then add the boiling water, vinegar, lemon juice, sugar, salt and vegetables, and turn into a mould which has been dipped in cold water. Chill and serve on lettuce.

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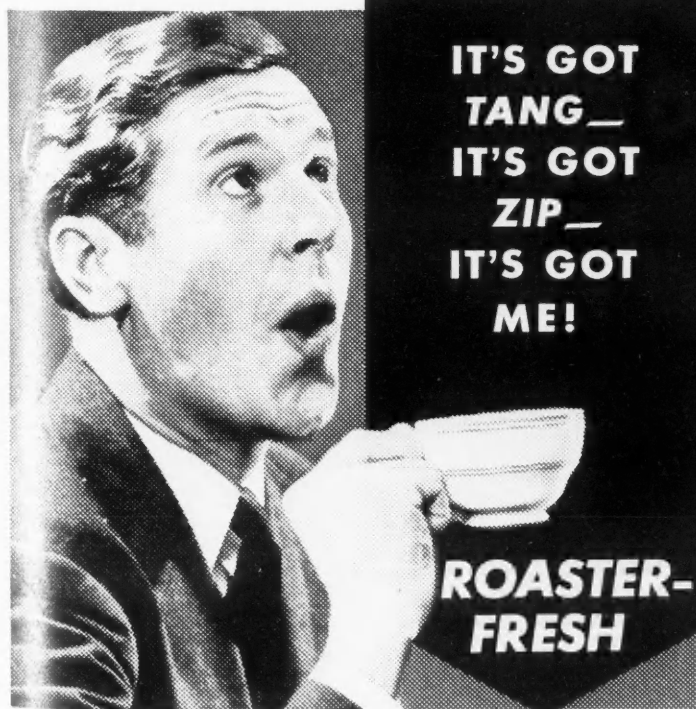
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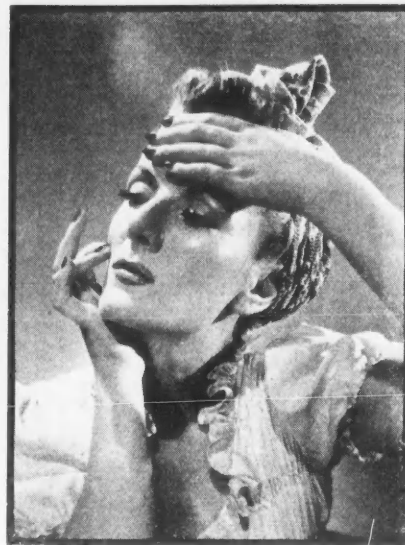


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The pictures do not portray the emotions, but are movements to be used by the hands when applying cream. Left to right: For a firm jaw line, hand holds lower jaw firmly as mouth tries to open . . . Grasp principal muscles of face between fingers and without opening mouth try to allow lower jaw to drop . . . Place hand on forehead and pat fingers of other over cheeks . . . Below: with tips of fingers pressed to hair, massage forehead with base of palm.



DRESSING TABLE

A Place For A Face

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IT'S only fair when we seat ourselves at our dressing tables and go to work on our faces, that the spot where this daily chore is performed should be as attractive as possible. Such a peculiarly personal possession as a dressing table ought to be something more than just another piece of furniture. It should bear the unmistakable mark of one's taste and personality.

Listen—
Handsome and tailored in feeling was another dressing table uphol-

stered in padded cherry red damask with a design of pale green and ivory running through it. Doors at the sides swing open revealing drawers on each of which is a design done in gold gesso.

As frothy and youthful in spirit as an ice-cream soda was the dressing table for a young girl. This was done in white net as prodigally ruffled as a debutante's coming-out frock. Under the white net stretched tautly across the top under plate glass, a wide band of rose-colored satin ribbon ran down the centre to the front where it is tied in a huge bow. We liked the whimsical addition of two white silk Chinese handkerchiefs embroidered in the rather acid pink, green, yellow and blue so typical of Chinese embroideries. The hankies were fastened on the front of the skirt. The mirror used with the table was an English hand-carved Spencer model in a delicate gilt rose design.

Anyone in the vicinity of Minerva Elliott's shop in Toronto can drop in there and see these dressing tables "in person."

Apples and Angels

The other day when Mademoiselle Mala Rubinstein, niece of Madame Helena Rubinstein and a Goya-esque beauty in her own right, was in town from New York, we lunched with her in her suite at the Royal York. Before we parted Mademoiselle Rubinstein had shown us the delicious new shade for lips and fingertips for which a brilliant future is forecast. The name "Apple Red" describes the bright, strong color of a glossy sun-ripened apple hanging on the highest bough of the tree. It's a "true" red that does as many nice things for one under artificial light as it does in strong sunshine.

Incidentally, Mademoiselle Rubinstein remarked that many women make the mistake of wearing darker lipstick shades in the evening, when they should choose bright lively colors for the purpose since artificial light has the effect of subduing all colors worn under it.

We also had our first sniff of "Heaven-Sent," an angelic name that has been given a new cologne designed to take its place alongside the beloved "Apple Blossom." The new fragrance is a floral mixture with a suggestion of spice in its make-up—a description which suggests in but the most vague terms, a light sophisticated scent that seems to have been specially designed to gladden the heart and nostrils during the warm summer days. A pink-robed angel—with the standard angelic equipment such as two wings and one halo—appears on the bottles, perhaps as a clue to the delights it holds within.

Teeth are brightest—
smiles are loveliest
when gums get
Ipana's special care

Avoid tender gums, "pink tooth
brush", lacklustre teeth
switch today to

IPANA AND MASSAGE

TO keep your smile always attractive, you must give your gums as well as your teeth daily care with Ipana and massage. For unless gums get special care you may find a tinge of "pink" on your brush—a warning that, deprived of exercise by today's soft, well-cooked foods, your gums have grown weak and flabby. That's why so many dentists advise giving your gums "the healthful stimulation of Ipana and massage."

For Ipana is more than a good tooth paste. When massaged into the gums with fingertip or tooth brush, it helps gums to grow firmer, healthier—teeth to become brighter. Switch to Ipana and massage now and help your dentist to keep your teeth sparkling—your smile more attractive.

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Yesterday Bill Johnson bought this new suit. When it arrived, Mrs. Johnson sprayed it all over with LARVEX. That took only a few minutes and cost less than a single "pressing"—yet gave Bill's suit the positive LARVEX protection against moth damage that has been used for years by leading woolen mills, laundries and dry cleaners.

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DR. PETERS was a professor of Anatomy but when he looked at Mary Bell who sat at his left at the dinner table it was not his daughter's perfect little ear and clear-cut profile that he was conscious of, but her restless pigtailed with their insolent little plaid bows, a callous outspokenness about the desserts, a tendency to giggle when Archie, his baby son, dished his vegetables on to the floor in ecstatic spoonfuls, and to straddle the chairs and interrupt.

Dr. Peters viewed her through his scientific spectacles and thought he knew the reason for Mary Bell's existence. Now that she was here he doubted the wisdom of the experiment. In the laboratory one could control the mixture of elements. Anyway, Dr. Peters thought Mary Bell a nuisance and wished she would sit still and eat up her dinner and not interrupt and do what she was told—particularly do what she was told. Sometimes when he had just finished dressing for classes she would run at him like a colt or a St. Bernard and muss him up. She was very sure of his affection for her more, indeed, than he was.

ONE day, the day of the very first snow storm, a terrific blizzard with the snow driving in dizzy circles, Dr. Peters, a handy man and a systematic one, too, was putting on the storm windows with scientific precision. It was not Dr. Peters' miscalculation—the storm coming early like this—it was Nature's variance. Like Mary Bell, she, Nature, was unpredictable.

It was an unpleasant job climbing the ladder to the roof of the veranda to put on Mary Bell's window, but it was the last one, and Dr. Peters, who had mastered four degrees, was not one to give up. He left the ladder and crawled along the sloping roof pushing the storm window. The wind drove ferociously into his glasses and half blinded him. "I won't put this one on the hinges to enable it to be swung out. I should think not. The three holes are ample ventilation in a climate like this," thought the scientist, clapping one hand over his north-west ear. With set teeth he fitted the window into the frame, banged it thunderously to make sure it was tight, and between pauses long enough to remove his gloves and blow on his fingers began pushing the buttons into place.

Mary Bell, for a wonder, had been quiet in her room, coloring in her coloring book. But she jumped up like the Lady of Shalott when she heard the scrambling on the roof and galloped over to see what was happening. She showed her delight so strongly that Dr. Peters was disgusted.

"Stop jumping up and down like an idiot," he called, "Get away from there. DO YOU HEAR?"

"Can I help," yelled Mary Bell, her head against the pane. "Oh, Daddy, you do look funny. Are you cold? It's a pretty bad storm, isn't it. ARE YOU COLD? Can't I do something?"

"Get back there and stop your

"THE BACK PAGE"

The Anatomy Lesson

BY ALICE CAMERON BROWN

noise or . . ." The wind took the infuriated professor's words and whirled them off down the street.

EVEN if Mary Bell couldn't hear the threat there must have been that in her father's face which warned her to disappear. The professor let himself down on his stomach to squirm along the slippery roof and feel for the ladder. He was relieved that Mary Bell had done as she was told. He was sensitive about being watched in a position like this even by his own daughter. It was strain enough to appear daily before the eyes of unfeeling undergraduates in the best of circumstances—such is the vanity of professors. But this was no time to be eyed.

Dr. Peters swung his long legs out like oars feeling for the ladder. Again and once again. The ladder was gone! He was suddenly unbearably cold. He leaned on his hands, swung round fearfully and surveyed the street. Not a soul. It might have been a city of the dead, and he about to join them. He thought of the neighbors. But what a bellow he would have to put up to make them hear! He was too sensitive to try that first. He could just hear them saying years after: "Remember that bad storm of '39—the year War broke out—oh, go on, the year Peters was stranded on the roof."

MOTHER'S DAY

THIS is a day for being proud; And this is a day for remembering.

One with our eternal mother the dark earth

From whose womb has come tree and flower and bending grain; Is it not a privilege to share the mystery of creation,

To know within yourself the tender, holy miracle of the fertile field?

To have, even once, been the chosen vessel of the growing seed Is to have been a garden of unimagined loveliness.

This is a day for being proud!

MONA GOULD.

EVER HE LOVED THE WAYS OF BIRDS

(Note: This poem was the only entry to receive Honorable Mention in the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto poetry competition of 1941.)

EVER he loved the ways of birds, Robin,

The same as you, And now he weaves wild paths across the sky As wild birds do;

So high, Robin, that you shall never know

Such stepless height, Nor brush so close to shraves of stars

As he, at night;

So far, Robin, so many miles he goes On and yet on,

Returning like a wearied homing bird When it is dawn.

But if, so young and loved, in storm he falls

To earth to sleep, Ever shall I, who too love ways of birds,

This comfort keep

He shall fall to sleep as the wild birds do,

Sweet leaves his bed, White curtains of the wind he loved blowing

About his head.

DOROTHY H. DUCHESNEAU.

HELEN, his wife, was getting dinner in the kitchen at the far end of the house. There wasn't a chance of her hearing. It was devilishly cold. He might have to jump for it to be saved from death by exposure. But even then he might break a leg and have to miss classes. He pictured the enjoyment and amusement of the classes if this should happen and determined to use some other means.

Then he thought of Mary Bell. He pulled himself up to the window again and rapped sharply. He peered in, craning from left to right to take in the whole room. No. She was no-

where to be seen. He rapped and glared in again, dropping some time-worn phrases on the wind which were not complimentary to Mary Bell. Then he saw his daughter's familiar little plaid bow among the curtain frills twitching with excitement. Up to her old tricks. Hiding. Anything for a game.

With mixed feelings of resentment and relief at her being there the professor called, "The ladder's gone. Go and get Mother to put it up. Hurry!"

Mary Bell came out of the curtains, even her pigtailed motionless as she took in the gravity of her father's plight. Then she was gone, the plaid bows whisking through the door.

"Um!" said the professor to the storm, his blood beginning to circulate with a new warmth of love for Mary Bell. "It just occurred to me as she stood there looking out at me what an extraordinarily good-looking child she is. The bony structure of the face unusually perfect. Perfect little ears."

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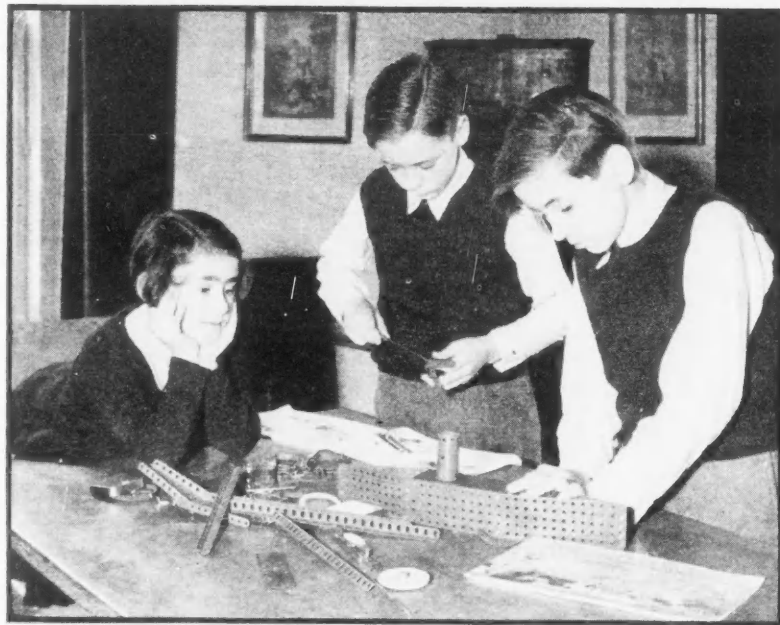
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Labor Drives Wedge Into Government Control



When Leopold of Belgium capitulated, Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot declared his allegiance to Britain and fled the country. His family was already in France. Now, after many months of separation and tribulations, they are all united in England. Here they enter their Surrey home.



Last week misfortune struck again at Hubert Pierlot. Two of his sons, Jean and Louis, who were attending Ampleforth College, jumped from a railway coach which had caught fire and were killed. A third, Gerard, was injured. Above: Gerard, right, builds ships with Hubert and Cecile.



The Prime Minister and his wife referee a snowball fight in which their seven children have chosen sides. Louis, who was killed, prepares a snowball in the foreground. Jean is the third from the right and Gerard the second. The Pierlots reached England through Spain and Portugal.

A SUCCESSION of strikes, threats of strikes, and demands for increased pay, raises the question of whether the Government will be able to implement its policy of economic stability, or whether labor will drive a wedge through it and very soon upset the whole apple-cart.

For the essence of the policy must be its universality. To endeavor to hold down commodity prices, or interest rates, or rentals, or business profits, in the face of a general wage advance, is quite futile. To even attempt such discrimination is making flesh of one and fowl of the other. The advantages, to whatever interest may succeed in breaking through the control, will of course be transient, for it is more likely that this particular group would be engulfed in the landslide which it had started, than that it would be able to retain a driver's seat in such a movement.

The crucial question is whether the Government has a sufficiently clear policy, and is prepared to adhere to it.

When the Government, a few months ago, advanced the principle of wage bonuses to cover increases in the cost of living, it seemed innocuous enough, for there had been no material change in the cost of living, the impact of the war up to that time having been just as much

BY W. A. McKAGUE

Some labor organizations are exerting their bargaining power to drive wages higher. If they succeed, it will upset the whole scheme of economic stability.

The action of the Government on this problem will therefore determine how far other interests in the community can depend upon a stable purchasing power for fixed dollar incomes in the future.

depressive to some commodities as it had been helpful to others. Nevertheless the seed of trouble was thereby firmly planted.

While the United States, with its vast stores of materials and its great productive capacity, stood aside from the struggle, there could not be much rise in price, except insofar as other countries chose to bring about a rise in their domestic levels by depreciating their currencies in terms of the U.S. dollar. But now the United States has entered upon a full-scale program of armament and assistance, with an inevitable tightening of prices in spite of all controls. The rise in basic raw materials during the last

six months has been about 15 per cent, and finished goods, which of course include those which enter into the cost of living, are slowly but surely following.

In Canada, where we have the added influence of a ten per cent currency depreciation and another ten per cent special duty on imports from the United States, industrial materials are up by 30 per cent over pre-war. The cost of living is up about ten per cent; it would be more except for the dragging anchor of low prices for most farm products.

These percentages are already enough to establish a rising price trend which, be it noted, does not make prices by any means high but which sends them up enough to call for cost of living bonuses, if the principle advanced by the Government is to be fulfilled. And, with increased living costs, there will be further commodity rises, so that we will be well away in an inflation move.

The situation is partially confused by the fact that certain indirect taxes, some of which are on account of the war, enter into commodity prices and living costs. For instance, the flour processing tax comes between the farmer and the consumer. The Government can justifiably set aside the national defense tax and any other direct levies when it is computing the cost

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Profit System, or What?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN SPITE of the extremely serious war situation and the obvious fact that unless we knock out Hitler we aren't going to have any future at all worth contemplating, we continue to hear and read endless discussion regarding the kind of society we're going to have after the war. It's all based on the idea that the future society must somehow be completely different from what we've had in the past. This seems to me to be taking altogether too much for granted.

One thing that the recent unpleasant developments of the war ought to have done for us is to make us realize just what we are fighting for. When we see the condition of enslaved France, Poland, Holland, Yugoslavia, etc., it should be clear enough to us that we are fighting to preserve our freedom. We don't want to be in the position of the people of those unhappy countries. We don't want to so very definitely that we are willing to give our all, including life itself, to ensure that we shan't be.

Post-War Totalitarianism

Yet, despite this clarification of our central war aim, a surprising number of citizens appear to look forward quite complacently to a post-war social-economic system as totalitarian as that of Germany today (but a Gestapo-less totalitarianism, of course), in which the emphasis would be on security rather than freedom. The security would be provided by various State insurance schemes: unemployment, health, old age, etc., by close regulation of business, particularly in its relations with labor, and by the sharp limitation of profits. Wasteful competition or most of it would be eliminated by the licensing of business and the withholding of such licenses on occasion; many business activities of a public-service nature would be taken over by the State. Of course, there are numberless variations as to the kind of society we should have, but all discussions presuppose a much greater degree of Government control of industry, finance and trade, export and domestic, as well as a degree of social change that amounts to the setting up of a New Order.

What actual basis is there for these expectations, beyond the natural and omnipresent desire of man to improve his lot? Why assume that society has to be made over suddenly, at the conclusion of this war, when in fact it is in constant process of improvement, with the rate of change for the better constantly being

speeded up, in line with the rapid progress of scientific research and application? What ground is there for the belief that man's productivity (and it must always be remembered that man lives by production) will be increased by the limitation of profits by the State? What reason is there to believe that the Government, which in this case means bureaucracy, has more business ability and business foresight than business men have?

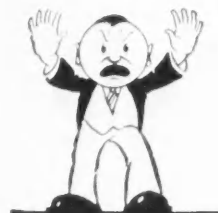
These questions are important because men happen today to be strongly inclined toward radical measures, and there's the danger that a probably difficult post-war situation will be made much more difficult by ill-considered, destructive action. A basic fact is that in this war we are destroying our accumulated capital and wasting our material resources at an unprecedented, staggering rate. After the war, as well as during it, we shall have to work hard to restore our losses and provide the wherewithal for improving our lot.

No Profits, No Business

We can't really lift ourselves by our bootstraps. We can't really incite men to greater production by restricting or eliminating the rewards of production. Toil, no doubt, is ennobling as well as necessary, but most men work only for the latter reason. Beyond the amount necessary to sustain life, men work only for the sake of reward or because they are slaves and have to. In normal times (meaning in non-war times) the volume of business activity and of employment is determined by the prospect of profit. When there is little prospect of profit, there is little business activity and much unemployment. Lack of belief in ability to make a profit was the reason for ten years of poor business conditions prior to this war.

Our great need, after this war as well as now, is more production. Despite all the wealth-sharers, the fundamental need is to produce more so that there shall be enough for all, rather than to redistribute our insufficiency. Therefore we have to create conditions which are favorable to the increasing of production. We must work to make profit-making easier, instead of to restrict it.

So, getting back to the matter of freedom, the fact is that we can't eliminate the profit motive and retain a free society too. For the only alternative to a profit-motivated industry is state socialism, which is Hitler's system.



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Presented to J. Stanley McLean, President of Canada Packers, Ltd., by the employees of that corporation on the fortieth anniversary of his entry into the company, this very vital and characteristic portrait is the work of Wyndham Lewis, eminent British artist, residing in Canada.

living, but as a statistical job it is practically impossible to exclude the sales tax, the war import tax, the special excises and numerous other levies. If these are figured in the cost of living, then the domestic worker would be paying only five per cent of his earnings, plus any income tax to which he is subject, as his share of the cost of war and other public services which are supposed to be taking fifty per cent of all that the average citizen—not merely the wealthy ones—produces. And that is patent absurdity.

Influence on Loan

Our previous war loans were somewhat hampered by almost constant increases in taxes and other disturbing influences. The 1941 budget, presented on the eve of what is hoped will be a record loan campaign, had to be severe in respect to taxation, though it was moderate in other regards. But the labor problem impends. If not settled on a stable basis, it may easily prove to be the thing which will retard and perhaps ruin this loan. For no one can safely commit himself to a fixed low rate over a long term, if a rising price trend and consequently a declining purchasing power for his fixed income is established. If the Government has any kind of assurance to give, and is prepared to back it up, now is the time for both the words and the action.

In case we should have a major rise in prices, labor will be somewhere in the swim, both through its organized power and through the Government's declaration to which adherence has already been made. The industrial capitalists will be there also, through the demands

made upon them and through their ownership of inventories. The farm organizations are well aware of the weakness of their position, owing to the fact that on the economic side this is an industrial rather than a foodstuffs war; they are doing their best to rectify it in the interest of the farmer, though that is a tough enough job.

But the widespread groups which are not organized, and which can be made to suffer, are the ordinary investors and the salaried and small business classes, who as a rule are outside of the protection of beneficent governments and adjustable pensions, and who have nothing but dollar incomes and dollar savings on which to depend for the future.

The issue presented by the current series of labor disputes accordingly is not one which merely concerns the employer, labor and the Government. It involves the entire economic scheme for the conduct and the financing of the war. And as it is handled, so will it have to be interpreted by everyone concerned; which, in these days of very high taxes and very high loans, really means everyone.

The most glaring paradox in the program of the Government is its insistence on the one hand on a general curtailment of consumption and living standards, and on the other hand its virtual guarantee to factory workers that they, through cost of living bonuses, will be exempted from any such economies. How can we hope to maintain the living standard of such a large section of the population, and at the same time achieve a general reduction with fairness to all?

The government has now capped this discrimination with a special four per cent levy on investment income in excess of \$1,500 a year. While there is a powerful argument for work as against idleness today, this tax is a direct blow to savings, and favors the one who earns in excess of that figure, or the one who enjoys government annuities or pension receipts with possibly additional invested income giving him a total far in excess of what can be obtained by those who have no means of providing for their future except through the normal channels of investment.

NEW BOOKS

The Americas

BY RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

INTERAMERICAN STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 1940. Raul C. Migone. The Macmillan Company of Canada. \$7.50.

IT IS not often that one comes across a volume of statistics that fairly breathe with life. Yet this is exactly what the Interamerican Statistical Yearbook accomplishes. Published simultaneously in New York, Toronto, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro in the four languages of our hemisphere, Spanish, English, Portuguese and French, it brings to American readers, students and research workers an exciting and comparative picture of our mutual life and customs.

A considerable portion of the 612-page volume is taken up by statistics concerning trade and commerce. However to the one not too deeply interested in this aspect of Pan-American life, other fascinating information is presented in a clear and concise form. The student can turn to the Yearbook to discover wage rates, educational facilities, lengths

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as much as the Chilean and three times as much as the Colombian but nearly fifty per cent less than the American. The section on prices and the cost of living is illuminating. First quality beef costs fifty per cent more here than in Buenos Aires. Sugar costs forty per cent less in Chile and so on. Any-



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THE WESTERN

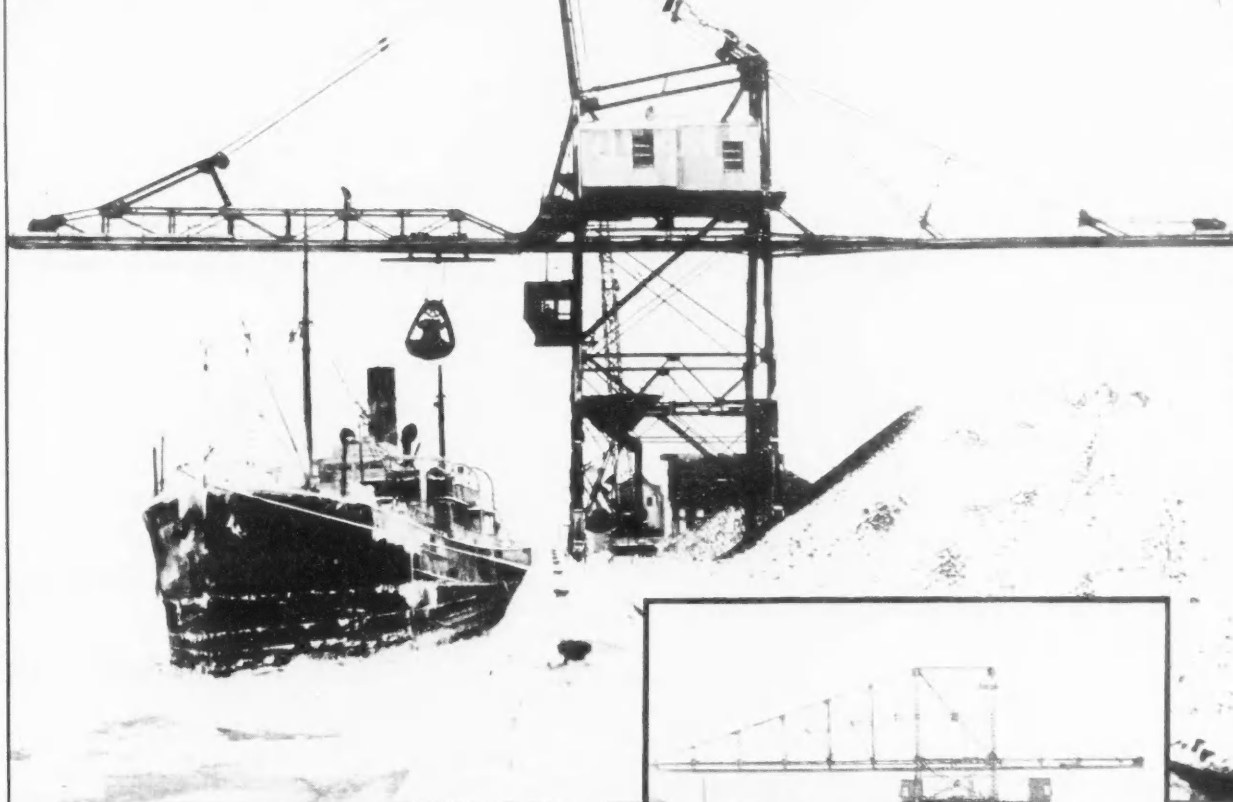
grounds, where the family physician can send his cases needing treatment for nervous or mild mental disorders, knowing that they will receive understanding care from a competent medical and nursing staff.

Rates moderate

Address

Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanatorium, Guelph, Ont.

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Unloading Towers discharging from colliers and vice versa

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Yes, speed is the keynote in filling wartime requirements. Hour after hour, night and day, throughout all seasons, the machinery that contributes to production must be on hand and working!

In coal and ore handling from mine to consumer there must be no let downs. Delays are costly. Check on your material handling now. You may avoid a serious production bottle-neck and a substantial loss of profit.

Our engineers will be glad to co-operate with you.

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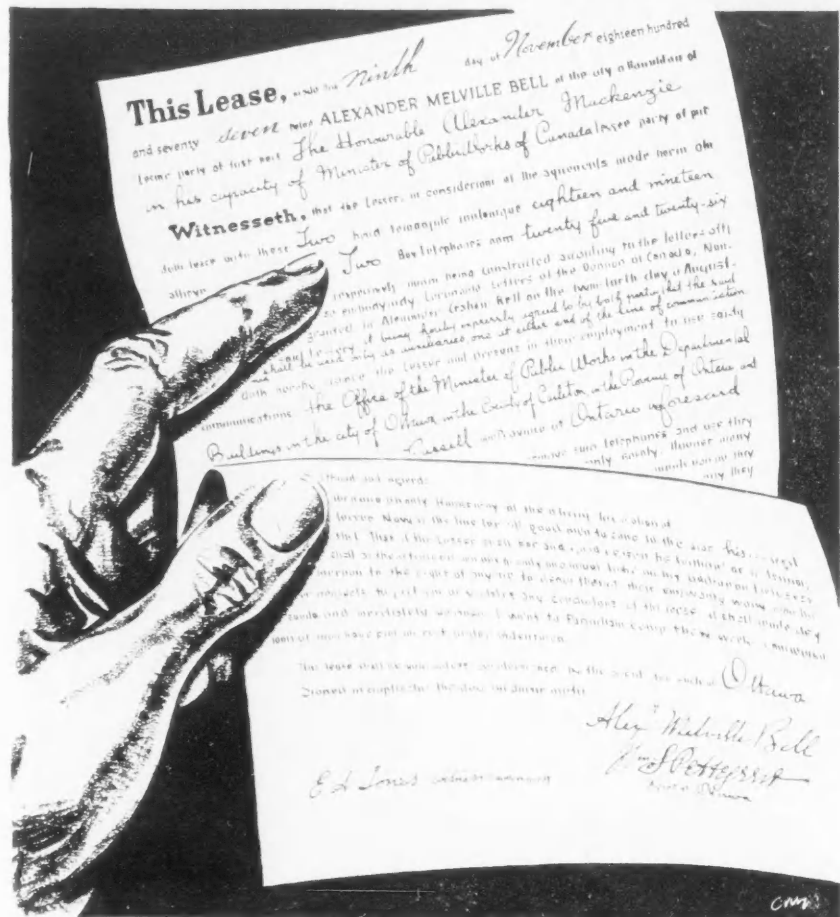
Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY

Labor Drives Wed



THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE



LEASED TO The Hon. Alexander MacKenzie AT \$42.50 PER ANNUM

On the 9th of November, 1877, Alexander Melville Bell, father of the inventor, executed what is now officially regarded as the first telephone lease in the British Empire. It was made out to the Honourable Alexander MacKenzie, then Minister of Public Works and Prime Minister of Canada, and it called for the installation of: "Two hand telephones, two box telephones and two call-bell instruments." This equipment was to be used exclusively for communications between the Department of Public Works and Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and the annual rental was \$42.50 a year, not including the cost of the line! Today, thanks to the Dominion-wide circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System, any telephone in Canada can be connected with any other . . . and long-distance costs have been progressively reduced.



**TRANS-CANADA
TELEPHONE SYSTEM**

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF CANADA

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

ST. LAWRENCE CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It has been suggested that for income and some speculative possibilities I should take on some St. Lawrence Corporation "A" stock. I do not know much about the stock and before doing anything about it would greatly appreciate your opinion concerning such a venture.

—C. K. K., Toronto, Ont.

As you probably know, St. Lawrence Corporation, Limited, is a holding company, formed to acquire the common stocks of Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Lake St. John Power & Paper Company, and St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company, Limited, which are engaged in the manufacture of newsprint, cardboard, and wrapping paper.

Conditions have been improving in the paper industry over the last year or so, and the outlook is for a continuance of the trend for some time in the future. So there is every possibility that the position of St. Lawrence Corporation will be bet-

tered. Currently, the Canadian paper industry is benefitting from increased demand in the United States, the premium on American funds, and the complete isolation of Scandinavia. Because the industry is working hard at solving its problems, there is every likelihood that the prosperity will continue after the war, for it seems that it will be on a far more stable basis than it has ever been in the past.

Arrears on the class A stock of St. Lawrence Corporation amounted to \$15.50 a share as of December 31st, 1940. At the present time, the stock is quoted at \$15.00 per share to yield 6.7 per cent, so that you can judge for yourself its speculative qualities. However, I think that if your general position will permit you to include a stock of this category in your portfolio that it might turn out satisfactorily. Earnings in the year ended December 31st, 1940, were equal to \$1.73 per preferred share, as compared with earnings of \$1.06, 51c and \$1.05 per preferred share in 1939, 1938, and 1937, respectively.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock market prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

CONDITIONS TYPIFYING END OF DECLINE

Cyclical declines in stock prices generally have terminated by the development of certain technical phenomena as follows:

1. Elapse of twelve or more months from the initiation of the decline;
2. Establishment of an approximate double bottom in prices;
3. Failure of prices to respond, by substantial decline, to further adverse news developments;
4. Material shrinkage in the volume of transactions;
5. Divergence in the price action of the railroad and industrial averages, as displayed by one of the two averages refusing to confirm weakness of the other;
6. A generally pessimistic public attitude toward stocks.

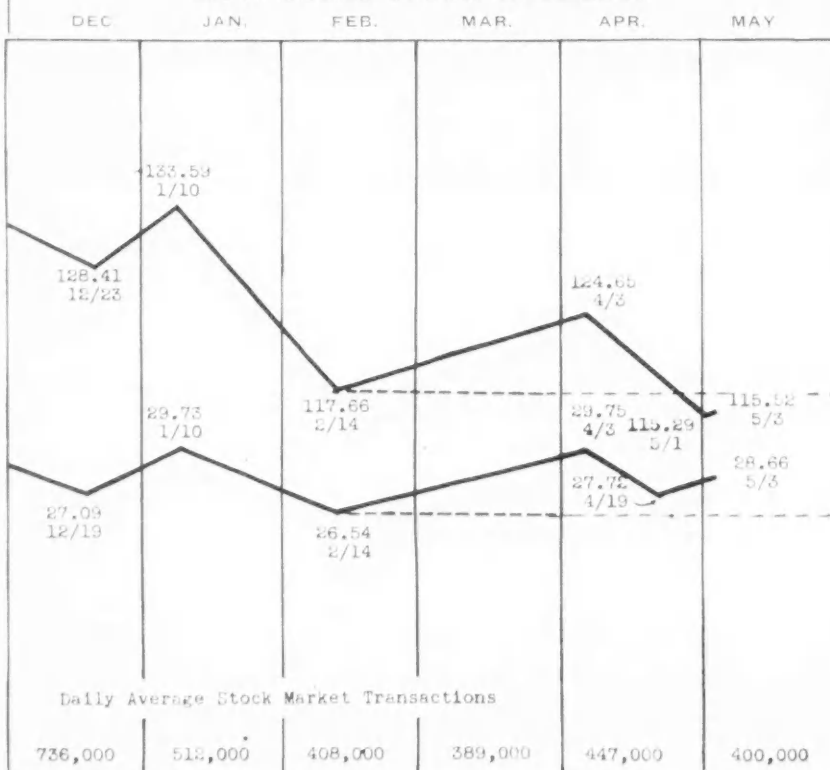
BEGIN TO ASSUME MARKET SIGNIFICANCE

Over recent weeks, as pointed out from time to time in these columns, one or another of the above conditions has been satisfied, the most recent development being the refusal of the Dow-Jones railroad average, during the latter part of April, to follow the industrial average into a price area below that established (see chart) in mid-February. These considerations, taken in conjunction with the relatively favorable action of the London stock averages, begin to assume market significance. If the two averages can now move above the November 1940 rally peaks without first having broken under the 1940 low points (111.84 and 22.14), the last final indications will be given that the cyclical downswing has ended and that a cyclical or major advance is under way.

NEAR-TERM MOVEMENT IN NARROW GROOVE

As concerns the nearer-term movement, the market continues in a narrow groove. A decisive move through the early April peaks would fully confirm a sold-out condition of the market and would suggest a test of these higher points as under way. Conversely, decisive downward penetration by both averages of the February lows, as would be indicated by closes at 116.65 and 25.53, respectively, would indicate a full test of last summer's low point.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



ALLEN, MILES & FOX
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.
LICENSED TRUSTEE
COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION
BUILDING
159 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA



PLAN AHEAD

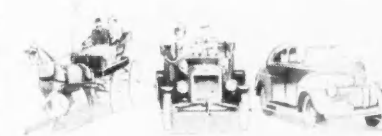
The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety
Deposit Boxes \$3 and up
—Mortgage Loans.

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Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000.

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Sound Management . . . Security . . . Permanence

Generations of policyholders have relied on the protection of these progressive companies. Sound management, absolute security and permanence are the keynotes of the outstanding success of "The Two Canadians".

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 18.
TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.625 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 49, payable June 13th, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1941.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 36.
ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a dividend of \$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 23, payable June 13th, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1941.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 13.
ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim dividend of 50 Cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 13, payable June 13th, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board: A. I. SIMMONS
Secretary
Toronto, April 30th, 1941

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 34

A regular dividend of 1/2 has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 20th day of May, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of May, 1941.

DATED the 29th day of April, 1941.
I. McIVOR
Assistant-Treasurer

FOX

NTS

TEIN

WARTIME INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

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A strong paper, low in cost for all department, factory and order forms, etc. Watermarked

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Use BARBER-ELLIS ENVELOPES

A size and style for every purpose. Business, Social, Airmail

Barber-Ellis
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DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY **B-A** LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the paid-up value of the common stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1941. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 2nd and 3rd, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1941.

Shareholders of Share Warrants are reminded that until the Warrants with talons attached are surrendered to the Registrar and Trust and Executor Company, 31 King Street West, Toronto, or 132 St. James Street West, Montreal, the Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Company, any dividends declared by the Company will not be payable to any share or shares specified in any such Warrant until the surrender of such Warrant with talon attached in exchange for registered certificate.

H. H. BRONSDON, Secretary

Div. of Toronto, April 29th, 1941.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 215

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (being at the rate of eight per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1941.

By order of the Board,
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 15, 1941.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 312

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share on the paid up Capital Stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE next, to shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1941.

By Order of the Board
ACKS. DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager

Montreal, 18th April, 1941.

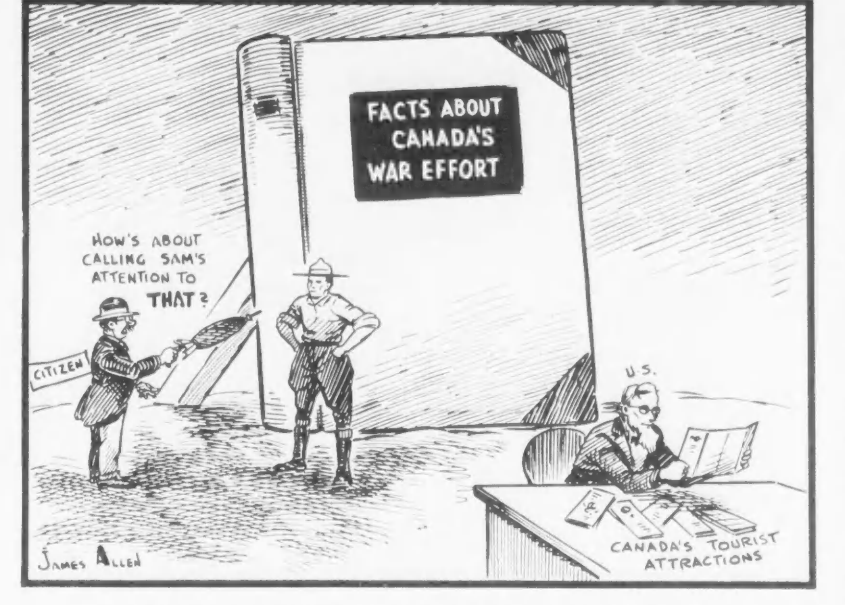
BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

Consolidated Limited

has been declared on the paid-up value of the common stock of the company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1941. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 2nd and 3rd, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1941.

I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer



WE CERTAINLY HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW HIM!

GOLD & DROSS

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS
Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am a holder of some first mortgage bonds in Montreal Tramways and would like to know some of the background of the dilemma in which the company finds itself at the present time. Do you think there is any possibility of a solution within a reasonable space of time?
J. A. T., Halifax N.S.

With protective committees appointed to represent both the first and general mortgage bondholder, I think you can expect good progress to be made in finding a solution to Montreal Tramways' problems.

As you know, Montreal Tramways has some \$21,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds maturing on July 1, 1941, with no possibility under existing conditions of raising new capital to meet the debt. The situation becomes really involved when you remember that a report is pending from the Beaugard Commission which was appointed by the Godbout government to succeed an earlier body appointed by the Duplessis government to investigate the Tramways situation.

Under a 35-year contract entered into with Montreal in 1918, Montreal Tramways provides the city with a street railway system and together with its subsidiaries operates all the bus services within the city and its suburbs. For some time now there has been friction between the company and the city over earnings being not adequate to pay an annual rental of \$500,000 although interest was being paid on the first and general mortgage bonds with a balance remaining for dividends.

EAST MALARTIC
Editor, Gold & Dross:
On a previous occasion you gave me some helpful advice, so here I am again. I have a fairly large block of East Malartic shares, and, in view of what I am told about the possibilities, am wondering if I should not sell at least some of the stock.
W. A., Toronto, Ont.

The future prospects for East Malartic Mines remain promising and I would be reluctant to advise you to sell. Ore resources are very large, in fact, it has one of the largest ore-bodies in Canada, and the possibilities for still further expansion, from the present milling rate of 1,500 tons daily, appear excellent. A block of six new levels will be opened this year and work so far indicates grade and widths as good as on the upper levels. Costs are low and the company has a satisfactory financial position.

Lower earnings are indicated for 1941 due to the necessity of having to change the mining system owing to excessive dilution. Introduction of

the cut and fill method for the deeper levels is expected to overcome the mining problems and it is believed the grade will increase and be stabilized later in the year. Costs will be higher under this system, but the management is hopeful the increase will largely be compensated for by a rise in grade, provided the lower levels shape up as satisfactorily as the upper ones, and wages, costs of supplies and taxes remain about as they were. Net earnings may not exceed 25 cents a share this year, which, however, would allow for further dividends. Disbursements this year will likely be influenced by any plans for mill expansion.



Last week, in an effort to throw "every ounce of power" into Britain's war effort and to convince the United States that Britain is putting "all possible drive" into speeding up that effort, Prime Minister Churchill shook up his Cabinet. Canadian-born Lord Beaverbrook, left, was taken from the post of Minister of Aircraft Production and made virtual Vice-Premier and dictator over the



British home front. Succeeding Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production is Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, centre, former Transport Minister. R. H. Cross, right, Shipping Minister, was made High Commissioner to Australia. Frederick James Leathers, a dark horse, was created Minister of Wartime Communications, a consolidation of the former Ministries of Transport and Shipping.

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Through maintenance of ample reserves and conservative financing, The Portage Mutual has achieved an unblemished record of "Protection with Security" for 57 years.

Did You Know

that Freemasons are protected insurance risks? That they may benefit from advantageous rates for Sickness, Accident and Accidental Death indemnity through the Protective Association of Canada — the only purely Canadian insurance company operating solely for the Masonic fraternity?

More per week is paid in indemnity on its Excel and Duplex policies than on any other policies with comparable premiums. Promptitude in the payment of all claims is a special feature of the company.

If you are a Mason, write at once, without incurring any obligation, to the Protective Association of Canada, Granby, Que., or to your local agent, for full details.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 54

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$.25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on June 21, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31, 1941.

D. B. GREIG,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
April 28, 1941.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Industrial Insurance Gets Going Over

BY GEORGE GILBERT

A TWO-YEAR investigation of life insurance, which produced many sensational newspaper headlines, has just been concluded in the United States. It was conducted by officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission before the Temporary National Economic Committee, created by Act of Congress, for the primary purpose of considering the impact of life insurance investments upon the business life of the country.

While the Committee announced that the investigation was to be fair and impartial, it seemed to many of those who attended the hearings day by day that much of the material introduced was for the purpose of building up a case against the insurance companies. Isolated instances of misconduct in small companies were cited in an effort to make out a case of instances which had little or no effect upon the general conduct of the business owing to the small amount of insurance involved.

Among the most drastic recommendations made to the Committee by the Securities and Exchange Commission officials conducting the inquiry was that the gradual disappearance and eventual elimination of industrial life insurance should be encouraged by developing a plan for paying lump sum benefits under Social Security programs or by making provision for the sale of such benefits through the facilities of the postal system.

Although Commissioner Sumner T. Pike of the SEC, who presented this recommendation among others, admitted that industrial life insurance

now provides a type of protection earnestly desired by great sections of the population, the number of reforms in this field which might be made by the state authorities would, though desirable, be insufficient in the opinion of himself and Gerhard A. Gesell, special counsel to the SEC, who collaborated with him on the report, to eliminate the basic difficulties.

Thus the interests of the nearly fifty million industrial policyholders in the United States were definitely disregarded and a heavy blow also administered to private enterprise when Commissioner Pike declared: "Private companies cannot provide a substitute." It is his opinion that with the elimination of industrial business the situation would be alleviated to some extent by the development of monthly debit ordinary insurance and an extension and development of savings bank life insurance.

To Messrs. Pike and Gesell it appears that the only adequate substitute to be obtained would be either through extension of federal and state social security programs to provide a lump sum death benefit for everybody in an amount sufficient to

Although life insurance on the industrial plan has been often under fire by critics because of its high cost as compared with that of ordinary insurance, the fact remains that a great many working people will either pay for their insurance weekly and then only when the premium is collected from them by an agent, or they will not carry any insurance at all.

Upon examination it will be found that this weekly collection of premiums adds at least 10 per cent to the cost of doing business, while the higher mortality among industrial policyholders adds another 10 per cent, so that the premium charge is necessarily somewhat higher but is moderate for the services rendered and the needed protection afforded many families which otherwise they would not have.

cover burial and to compensate for expense attendant upon the last illness, or through the development of a system for selling burial benefits through the facilities of the post office. They observed: "Such programs are feasible and would give wider protection at far less cost than is now possible under industrial insurance."

Fundamental Change

After giving due consideration to the recommendations of these SEC officials, the Temporary National Economic Committee, in its report to Congress on March 31, confined its findings with respect to industrial life insurance to the following statement: "A fundamental change in the conduct of industrial insurance should occur. Otherwise, its eventual elimination may be necessary. The primary responsibility for the change lies with the companies issuing such insurance and the states which supervise them."

One of the main charges made by critics of industrial insurance is that its cost is excessive as compared with the cost of ordinary insurance. But the difference in the cost is not as great as some people evidently believe. Some examples were recently given by Valentine Howell, vice-president and actuary of the Prudential of America, at the recent annual conference of managers and superintendents of the company at the home office.

For instance, at age 30, on the life, paid-up at 70 plan, 5 cents per week, or \$2.60 per year, buys \$91 of insurance. This is at the rate of \$28.57 per \$1,000, while the average non-participating rate on the life, paid-up at

70 plan (including the disability waiver and the accidental death benefit extras) of the three large stock companies is, at age 30, \$22.21, or 22 per cent less than the \$28.57 of industrial cost.

He also pointed out that on the 20-year payment life plan, at age 30,

5 cents per week or \$2.60 per year buys \$67 of insurance. This is at the rate of \$38.81 per \$1,000. The corresponding ordinary rate is \$31.27, or 19 per cent less. Other ages, on both of these plans, he notes, show very similar results, and these two plans make up the bulk of the issue of industrial insurance.

Juvenile Rates

In the case of juvenile insurance, the difference in rate is much less. On the life, paid up at 70 plan, at age 10 the industrial premium per \$1,000 is \$15.00, while the average ordinary non-participating rate is \$12.81, a reduction of 9 per cent. On the 20-year payment life plan, at age 10, the industrial premium per \$1,000 is \$24.07, while the average ordinary non-participating rate is \$22.05, a reduction of 8 per cent.

It is also noted that the excess cost of industrial insurance is due principally to two reasons, the first of which is that it costs an additional 10 per cent of the amount of the premiums to collect them weekly. The second reason for a higher cost is that the mortality among industrial policyholders is higher than that among ordinary policyholders to the extent that the premium required, apart from expense, is about 10 per cent more.

It is thus made plain that the cost of ordinary insurance would average



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Dignity impresses even the least susceptible people, because it marks the distinguished among men and things... because it is universally associated with honour and high purpose. Keen business minds evaluating the impressiveness of dignity use stationery of Superfine Linen Record to lend weight to words, to create confidence, to inspire goodwill. They have faith in its ability to do these things, because its beauty and admirable quality are passports to every man's respect for fine things.



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MONARCH

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THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

An Unbroken RECORD CONTINUOUS INCREASE IN ASSETS

1918	\$ 66,635
1919	89,512
1920	103,514
1921	170,706
1922	224,064
1923	301,373
1924	389,555
1925	492,743
1926	659,406
1927	806,600
1928	1,019,767
1929	1,245,984
1930	1,503,439
1931	1,692,296
1932	1,800,357
1933	1,839,153
1934	2,015,033
1935	2,084,655
1936	2,217,009
1937	2,318,753
1938	2,495,303
1939	2,646,381
1940	2,697,721

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

28TH ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

Further Increases in Dividends to Policyholders — Substantial Expansion — Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries Since Organization Over \$1,500,000

ASSETS

Dominion of Canada Bonds	\$ 534,799.00
Bonds of or guaranteed by Provincial Governments	177,704.25
City Debentures	115,295.97
Town and Village Debentures	15,369.91
School District Debentures	48,772.42
Corporation Bonds and Debentures	368,114.00
Stocks, Preferred and Common	294,148.00
CAL Bonds, Debentures and Stocks at Market Prices	1,612,913.55
First Mortgages Secured by Real Estate	268,822.24
Agreements for Sale of Real Estate	3,399.97
Real Estate Owned	222,324.59
Advances to Policyholders (Loans)	328,394.79
Cash in Bank and on Hand	29,146.73
Items in Suspense	12.00
	2,555,666.65

Outstanding and Deferred Premiums	\$2,529.92
(Reserve included in Liabilities)	
Interest and Dividends due and accrued	108,128.00
Total	\$2,697,721.54

LIABILITIES

Actuarial Reserve on Policies, Bonds and Annuities	\$2,072,712.00
Reserve for Unreported Claims	17,323.35
Funds left on deposit by Policyholders	173,756.61
Reserve for Taxes—Estimated	18,000.00
Staff Savings and Superannuation Funds	28,185.25
Other Liabilities	1,103.94
	\$2,269,981.15
Surplus and Special Reserves	\$285,133.36
Capital	148,480.00
Available for the Protection of Policyholders	\$471,613.36
Total	\$2,697,721.54



HEAD OFFICE: 350 BAY STREET, TORONTO
WESTERN HEAD OFFICE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA
J. W. GLENWRIGHT, Managing Director; E. B. H. SHAWER, Secretary
A. B. McGILLIVRAY, Head Office Agency Supervisor
H. C. COOPER, Manager, Western Head Office
G. M. RIDEOUT, Manager, Sudbury, Ontario
L. J. HOPKINS, Manager, Toronto Agency

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Assets **\$2,894,436.70**
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about 20 per cent under the cost of industrial insurance, or, put another way, industrial insurance costs about 25 per cent more than ordinary insurance, of which about half is due to the higher mortality of industrial lives.

While submitting figures from his company's records to prove that the lapse rate on industrial business is not excessive as compared with that on ordinary business, he pointed out that there is one type of termination which is relatively much heavier in industrial than in ordinary, and that is the cash surrender. The industrial rate is four times the rate for ordinary policies, and in fact is materially higher than it was in 1928. It is difficult to explain this high surrender rate, because the industrial surrender values are based on exactly the same formula as for ordinary insurance, and as in the great majority of cases the policyholder would be better off if he retained his insurance.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

The widow of a British doctor, who recently died suddenly in England, after he had sent his wife and family off to Canada has inquired of me concerning her husband's insurance estate. He carried insurance with the Yorkshire Insurance Company, and this lady would like to know if this company has funds deposited in this country, and if so, could the claim be legally paid to her here, from these funds, in view of the restriction on export of funds from Britain.

Having seen a somewhat similar question posed in your column in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, I thought you might be able to supply me with some information on this point, for which I would be grateful.

—G. A. W., Bridgewater, N.S.

The Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited, with head office at York, England, and Canadian head office at Montreal, is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$1,242,609 (accepted at \$1,131,395) for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Its total admitted assets in Canada at the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$4,764,977, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$403,332, showing a surplus here of \$4,361,645. Ample funds are available for payment of any claim.

There should be no difficulty in collecting this claim by those entitled to the proceeds of the insurance, but, of course, the proof of claim would have to be filed with the head office at York, England, whether the money was paid by way of remittance from England or from the Canadian head office at Montreal. There are restrictions which prevent payment of insurance claims to persons resident in enemy countries, but the insurance business could not be carried on if insurance companies were prevented from paying the money under their contracts to which claimants were justly entitled provided they were not residents of enemy countries.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

SELFISH labor leadership throughout Canada as well as the United States has commenced to take on the aspects of that sad orgy which preceded the fall of Old France. It is not so many years ago that socialists were clamoring for conscription of wealth. They based their outcries on the deductions that if men were to be conscripted for the army, so also should capital and labor be conscripted.

Now, in 1941, we survey the spectacle of not mere conscription of wealth but actual confiscation yet without any movement toward national conscription of men in Canada and apparently without any thought of conscription of labor.

The conscription of wealth would entail an obligation to repay. The confiscation of wealth embraces no such obligation. Taxation which takes a minimum of 40 per cent. of the net profits of a corporation is confiscation of 40 per cent. of the amount of dividends or interest which the corporation would otherwise be able to distribute to its stockholders.

A general reduction in wages would produce the tools of war at a greatly reduced cost. Workmen in general should not be averse to sharing the hardships of war along with the soldiers who carry the guns and with capital which submits to confiscatory taxation.

McKenzie Red Lake has disclosed very important deposits of ore in the northeast section of the mine. As a result, the physical condition of the mine is stronger than at any previous time. This situation has given rise to thoughts of further mill expansion.

International Nickel is producing four times as much metal now as it did at its highest peak in the world war 1914-18. The output at present is approximately 20 per cent. higher than the average rate in 1940. Official data have not been made available in connection with tax estimates for 1941, but the outlook at this time is that taxes from this one corporation will exceed \$25,000,000 this year.

God's Lake Gold Mines produced \$224,718 during the first quarter of 1941 compared with \$201,554 in the corresponding period of 1940. Dur-

ing the same period, operating costs rose to \$180,982 compared with just \$117,081 a year ago. The No. 2 shaft is down 1,800 ft. and will be completed to 1,850 ft. within a week. An important campaign of lateral development will be carried forward during the second half of 1941.

Copper and zinc consumption in the United States is exceeding all expectations. In the meantime, however, prices have been frozen at a level which seems to offer small promise of any very great expansion of production facilities.

There are indications that the blessings of fixed prices for metals in the British Empire and the United States may boomerang possibly prove to be a thin coating of sugar over a rather bitter pill. A fixed low price is the soil in which shortages arise.

Coniaurum Mines produced \$446,676 in the first three months of 1941. Earnings were estimated at \$117,936, thereby showing a sharp decline from \$161,769 earned in the preceding three months.

Macassa Mines produced \$634,679 during the first quarter of 1941 compared with \$710,677 in the preceding three months. Operating expenses in the first quarter of 1941 rose to \$260,963 as compared with \$252,452 in the preceding quarter. The profit per share was sharply reduced from 12.2 cents in the final quarter of 1940 to just 9.3 cents in the first quarter of 1941.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines is milling 5,200 tons of ore daily as compared with 4,900 tons daily in 1940. It is believed this increase may largely offset the larger burden of taxation which 1941 operations will entail.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada paid \$4,200,000 in taxes during 1940. This amounted to \$1.28 for each share of capital stock issued. That was the direct tax contribution of the shareholders to the federal and provincial governments.

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines is planning expansion intended to mine and mill 1,000 tons of ore daily. This objective will be reached before Christmas.



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MY father died when I was ten. He had no insurance and our family had a hard struggle... it's a nightmare to look back upon.

Years ago my husband and I agreed that this must not happen to our children, so he began to build an insurance estate with the Confederation Life Association.

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An Industrial Revolution

THE greatest single action taken or rather suggested on any one occasion since the war began, by the British Government was the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons a short time ago. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton proposed, in the sober language of Parliament, nothing less than revolution of the entire industrial apparatus of the country. This he proposes as a war measure, but obviously such a scheme cannot be considered as something which will end when the war ends.

The Government's intention, in a word, is to recruit industry, and to recruit industry in the same way as the Army recruits its men, by instituting a test of fitness for service, by ordering those who pass the test to enter the field of direct war work, and by excluding those who do not come up to stipulated war standards.

There is little point at this stage in discussing the details of the Government's proposition. In practice the details outlined by Mr. Lyttelton will have to be modified, possibly very considerably, to accord with the hard facts of the great changeover. And in principle there is nothing whatever in the scheme which has not already been laid down as an essential tenet of a war economy, first, by independent economic observers and later, by Government spokesmen themselves, after considerable "intellectual" pressure.

After all, the change-over from a peace industry to a war industry must mean the destruction for the time being of a majority of non-essential enterprises and must mean

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent
in London*

Going further than it has gone hitherto, the British Government now proposes to recruit industry for war-work in the same way that the Army recruits its men, by instituting a test of fitness for war service, by ordering those firms who pass the test to enter the field of direct war work, and by excluding those who do not come up to stipulated war standards.

While the result must mean the destruction for the time being of a majority of non-essential enterprises, the new "nationalization" of industry does not mean that Great Britain has gone Communist or Fascist, Mr. Layton says.

also an inflation of the apparatus for direct war production by the injection of money, supplies, labor and equipment into war work.

What is striking is the new firmness of the Government. No longer is it at pains to assure the public that the war will be won with as little pain as possible on the economic front. No longer is the idea semi-officially approved that war industry will be permitted to expand itself to

that point indicated by immediate war needs and to that point which is not likely to create great post-war problems of reorganization. If the Government is as good as its word then we shall have a real, a hundred percent, a totalitarian, regimentation of industrial resources.

Before considering the longer-term possibilities of this reorganization it is as well to note that there will be many difficulties in the way of implementing those sections of the scheme which aim to soften, or rather to equalize, the blow. The plan to compensate the part of industry which the scheme will close down by contributions from the part of industry which continues to produce, and produce at a heightened rate, is going to be uncommonly difficult to put into effect. If the new re-grouping of industry, and if the big "amalgamation-for-efficiency" drive goes through, then at one sweep out of this evil of war will come a good which industry itself has striven after, and generally striven after in vain, during those years of uneasy peace. For by the side of the potentialities of this great efficiency drive, the reorganizations completed in Lancashire and suggested in the peace years in dozens of other industries, will appear to have been small fry indeed.

But the immediate problems for putting the scheme into effect, substantial though they are, are overshadowed by the problems which are posed for the longer term. It is State planning which has caused this new deliberate industrial revolution. And nothing short of State planning will adjust the new engine of war to the requirements of peace when peace comes.

So the City of London has been using the word "nationalization" in connection with the Board of Trade's outline of the shape of things to come. Nationalization is a word which covers a multitude of sins and omissions, and it may not be incorrect to use it in the present connection until fuller evidence is available of how the Board of Trade is going to use its powers.

Social Implications

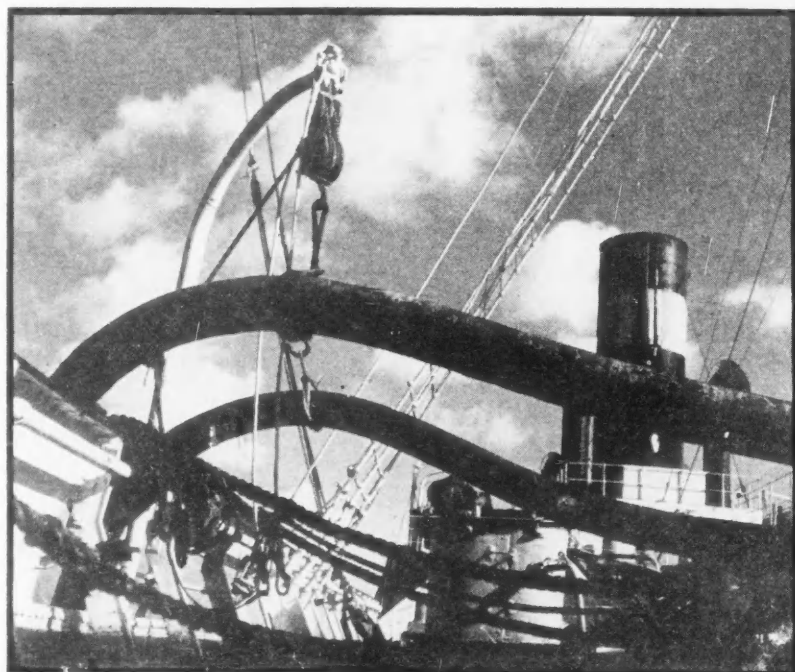
If nationalization is taken to mean, not the direct ownership by the State of industry, but the direct or indirect control of an industry which is privately owned, then nationalization in the majority of the basic industries must appear a foregone conclusion. It has already arrived and daily the prospects of its withdrawal when the war is over recede.

There has been a great deal of loose talk, notably in the Yellow Press, about the social and political, as well as the economic, implications of this new situation. It would be unwise to attempt to draw from apparent economic certainties for the future, a whole vista of social and political pre-vision.

Because industry is so nationalized in war that it must confront the peace and pursue peacetime progress with a radically new organization it does not mean that Great Britain has gone Communist or Fascist.

Because firms are closed down and because it is necessary to take away their labor and their supplies and give them to firms making munitions it does not mean that after the war there will be lost for ever those productive organizations whose special function is to level up the standard of living in the unessential departments.

Because Mr. Oliver Lyttelton gets up in the House of Commons early in 1941 and says that he proposes to remodel industry to the requirements of the war, that does not mean that in 1942, or whenever we win the war, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton may not get up in the House of Commons and propose an equally far-reaching scheme by which the physical effects of the rigors of war may be erased and something near the old form established. Because this second German war is a totalitarian war for everybody in it, that does not mean that we are never to have a peace which does not smell of and exude the war atmosphere in all its aspects.



Annually, some 4,000,000 tons of oil flow from Iraq. A fortnight ago, a pro-Nazi coup engineered by Raschid Ali Beg threatened to hand that oil to Adolf Hitler. As fighting progressed between British and Iraqi troops last week the R.A.F. threatened to bomb Baghdad unless Iraq repudiated Premier Raschid Ali Beg. Above: A British freighter takes on oil which has been piped 620 miles to the sea. Below: the interior of the Haifa pumping station. The oil flows at rate of 900 tons hourly.



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL Financial Statement and Directors' Report WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Western Grocers Limited, held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Annual Report and Statement for the year ended December 31st, 1940, were presented and adopted.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, W. H. McWilliams, H. W. Hutchinson, Frank O. Fennell, and R. C. Riley, were re-elected, and at a meeting of the Board following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

The Directors' Report follows:

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Herein your Directors present the Twenty-eighth Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1940, together with a Balance Sheet showing the financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, a statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, and the Auditors' Report.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1940, AND OF EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Profit for the Year before taking into account the undermentioned items	\$28,971.27
Deductions:	
Depreciation	64,605.90
Executive Officers' Salaries	3,000.00
Directors' Fees	984.08
Legal Fees	105,000.00
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	\$202,561.25
Additions:	
Dividends from Subsidiary Companies	\$171,436.90
Net Profit for Year transferred to Earned Surplus	\$209,633.90
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1939	729,774.97
Deduct Dividends:	
On Preference Shares, four at 1%, being 7% per annum to 31st December, 1940	\$83,601.00
On Common Shares, four at 7% a share	50,829.00
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1940	\$895,978.87

During the year Western Canada was favoured with a substantial crop, but marketing conditions were such that the volume of sales was slightly higher than in the preceding period.

However, the gross profit was fractionally lower, and this, with an increased scale of taxation, resulted in some reduction in the net earnings from trading.

In accordance with your Company's ordinary practice, the inventories of merchandise on hand at the year-end were priced at cost or market, whichever was the lower. The stock of goods carried in the various branch warehouses should readily move into consumption, it consists mainly of well-assorted staples.

At the year-end, customers' accounts receivable were quite low, and represented less days' business than has been the case for many years. Your Directors believe adequate provision has been made for possible losses in receivables.

Dominion Fruit Limited, The W. H. Maikin Company Limited, your wholly-owned subsidiaries, and H. H. Cooper Limited, your controlled subsidiary, each earned net profits in 1940. The trading experience of the subsidiaries as to sales, gross and net, was much the same as that of the parent company.

The net profits of the subsidiaries have not been brought into the accounts of the parent company, and are not reflected therein in any way except as to dividends actually received by your Company, as shown in the statement above.

Your Directors believe it worthy of mention that neither the parent Company nor any of these three subsidiaries had any bank obligation at the close of their respective fiscal years.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1940

ASSETS	
Current Assets	\$ 100,408.89
Cash on Hand and in Banks	687,373.03
Customers' Accounts Receivable, after providing for possible losses	28,424.72
Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors	5,001.25
Customs Deposits	1,225,268.14
Merchandise per Inventories as determined and certified by the Management on basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower	\$2,046,546.03
Prepaid Expenses	1,224.85
Investments—at cost	\$1,225,887.35
In wholly owned or controlled Subsidiary Companies	1,600.00
Shares in Associated Company	\$1,227,487.35
Fixed Assets	\$1,227,487.35
Real Estate and Buildings at cost less depreciation and less amounts written off	719,256.81
Plant and Equipment at cost less depreciation	16,591.56
	\$ 735,848.37
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	\$ 669,983.18
Accounts and Bills Payable	145,292.62
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	33,607.50
Dividends payable 15th January, 1941	20,900.25
On Preferred Shares	12,707.25
On Common Shares	\$33,607.50
Dividends previously declared and still unclaimed	2,082.25
Reserve for Contingencies	\$ 850,964.96
Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Authorized:	
7% Cumulative Preference Shares of \$100.00 each 25,000 Shares	\$2,500,000.00
Common Shares of No Par Value: 30,000 Shares	\$1,194,200.00
Issued and Outstanding:	
7% Cumulative Preference Shares 11,943 Shares	1,022,862.74
Common Shares of No Par Value 16,943 Shares	\$2,217,162.74
Earned Surplus	\$895,978.87

Approved on behalf of the Board:
W. H. McWILLIAMS, Directors.
H. W. HUTCHINSON

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of indebtedness to Banks, entirely repaid, for a maximum amount of \$200,000.00 in respect of which there was no indebtedness at 31st December, 1940.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:
We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Western Grocers Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1940, and have prepared therefrom the accompanying Balance Sheet. We have also examined the books and accounts of Dominion Fruit Limited, and H. H. Cooper Limited, your wholly-owned subsidiaries, and have inspected the financial statements of your subsidiary, The W. H. Maikin Company Limited, certified by their Auditor. In accordance with section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, we report that the accompanying Balance Sheet does not include the assets and liabilities of any subsidiary companies, and that the Statement of Profits does not include the operating results of any subsidiary companies, except as to dividends of \$98,192.00 actually received therefrom in 1940, and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required by us.

(Signed) SHARP, WOOLLEY & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Auditors

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCHES

Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge in Alberta
Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton in Saskatchewan
Brandon, Dauphin, Elgin, Fort Assiniboia, Fort St. James, and Port Arthur in Manitoba
Fort Frances, Kenora and Port Arthur in Ontario